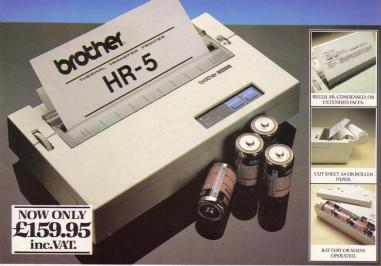


Little Brothers should be seen but not heard.



A maxim which eloquently describes the Brother HR-5.

Less than a foot across, it's nonetheless loaded with features.

The little printer that's low on decibels.

There's one thing the HR-5 won't give you. Earache.

For the annoying 'clickety clack' many printers produce is mercifully absent from the HR-5.

Quietly efficient, it delivers high definition dot matrix text over 80 columns at 30 characters per second (maximum).

Text or graphics with ease.

The HR-5 also has something of an artistic bent. Being capable of producing uni-directional graphics and chart images together with bi-directional text. What's more it will hone down characters into a condensed face, or extend them for added emphasis.

At home with home computers.

Incorporating either a Centronics parallel or

RS-232C interface, the HR-5 is compatible with BBC, Spectrum, Oric, Dragon, Atari and most other home computers and popular software.

Perfectly portable, the battery or mains operated HR-5 weighs less than 4 lbs, and has a starting price of only £159.95 (inc. VAT).

Which is really something to shout about.

HR-5 PRINTER.	
NAME	
ADDRESS	
	SP/9/8

AVAILABLE FROM: BOOTS, RYMANS, WILDINGS, SELFRIDGES AND ALL GOOD COMPUTER EQUIPMENT STOCKISTS.



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Instructions for graphics characters are printed in lower-case letters in our listings. They are enclosed by brackets and separated by colons to distinguish them and the brackets and colons should not be entered.

Inverse characters are represented by the letter "i" and graphics characters by "g". Thus an inverse W would be represented by "iw", a graphics W by

"gw", and an inverse graphics W by "igw"

Spaces are represented by "sp" and inverse spaces by "isp". Whenever any character is to be used more than once, the number of times it is to be used is shown before it, together with a multiplication sign. Thus "6*isp" means six inverse spaces and "(g4:4*i4:g3)" would be entered as a graphic four, followed by an inverse four repeated four times, followed by a graphics three.

Where whole words are to be written in inverse letters they appear in the listings as lower-case letters. Letters to be entered in graphics mode on the Spectrum are underlined.

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Inverse characters may be entered on the ZX-81 by changing to graphics mode and then typing the appropriate characters and on the Spectrum by changing to inverse video and typing the appropriate letters. Graphics characters may be entered on the ZX-81 by changing to graphics mode and then pressing symbol shift while the appropriate characters are entered. On the Spectrum graphics characters may be obtained by changing to graphics mode and then pressing the appropriate character. User-defined graphics will appear as normal letters until the program has been RUN.

30

55



SCAPE FROM the mansion with a ruby and gold bar to prove the woman you love. There is a time limit by which you have to eat the fruit of life and this is approximately forty minutes.

For Love was written for the 48K Spectrum by Mark Chapman, of Bracknell, Berks.

10 LET LLIFE=1: LET LIFE=2000: BORDER 6: PAPER 7: INK 0: GO SU B 1000: PDKE 23658.8: DIM R(2): DIM D(30): DIM C(5): DIM D(10,2)

20 RESTORE 9050: LET R(1)=1: F OR F=1 TO 30: READ O(F): NEXT F

30 LET L=0: LET EN=0: LET N=0: LET E=0: LET S=0: LET W=0: LET U=0: LET D=0: GD SUB (R(1)*10)+1 000: LET H=0

40 FOR F=1 TO 30: IF D(F)=R(1) THEN GD TD 60

50 NEXT F: GD TD 90 60 IF H=0 THEN PRINT INK 1;

"YOU ALSO SEE: " 70 LET H=1: RESTORE 9040

80 FOR G=1 TO F: READ C\$: NEXT G: PRINT C\$: GO TO 50 90 LET T=1: PRINT AT 18,0;"]-

: LET A\$=" 94 IF LLIFE=0 THEN GO TO 100

95 IF FN A()>LIFE THEN GO TO 9950 100 FOR G=1 TO 100: LET B\$= INK EY\$: IF B\$ <> "" THEN GO TO 11

105 NEXT 6: 60 TO 94

110 BEEP .01,10: IF CODE B\$=12 THEN BO TO 160 120 IF CODE B\$=13 AND A\$ <> ""

THEN GD TD 200 130 IF CODE B\$=13 THEN GO TO 100

135 IF LEN A\$>29 THEN GO TO 1 00 140 LET A\$=A\$+B\$: PRINT AT 18,

T; B\$; "-145 IF INKEY\$ <> "" THEN GO TO 145

150 LET T=T+1: GD TD 100 160 IF A\$="" THEN GO TO 100 170 LET T=T-1: LET A\$=A\$(TO T-

AT 18,T;"- " 185 IF INKEY\$ <> "" THEN GO TD 180

190 BD TD 100 200 LET D\$="": LET FF=1: CLS: PRINT ">"; INK 1; A\$: IF A\$(LEN A\$) <> "." THEN LET A\$=A\$+"."

210 RESTORE 9000: FOR F=FF TO LEN AS 220 IF A\$(F)=" " DR A\$(F)="." T

HEN GD TO 240 230 NEXT F: GD TD 290 240 IF A\$(FF TD F-1)="" THEN G

D TD 230

250 LET B\$=A\$ (FF TO F-1): FOR G =1 TO 40: READ C#

260 IF C#=B# THEN GO TO 280 270 NEXT G: LET FF=F+1: GO TO 2

280 RESTORE 9010: FOR H=1 TO G: READ C: NEXT H: LET D\$=D\$+ STR\$
C: LET FF=F+1: GD TD 210 290 RESTORE 9020: FOR F=1 TO 37 : READ C#

300 IF C\$=D\$ THEN GO TO 330 310 NEXT F 320 PRINT "THERE IS NO SUCH CO

MMAND.": GD TD 90. 330 GD TD (F*100)+3000

1000 CLS : PRINT INK 2;" FOR THE LOVE OF A GIRL"

1005 PRINT " HELLO. YOU HAVE FAL

LEN DEEPLY INLOVE WITH A RICH GI RL BUT AS YOUARE POOR, YOU HAVE B EEN SET A TASK TO PROVE YOUR

LOVE. "

1006 PRINT " YOU MUST FIND A RUB Y AND A GOLDBAR AND THEN ESCAPE FROM THE MANSION OF DOOM.GOOD HAPPY ENDINGS. LUCK AND

1007 PRINT ''''TO ELLEN BY MARK CHAPMANG": PAUSE 1000: GD SUB 9 930: CLS : RETURN 1010 PRINT '" YOU ARE STANDING A

THE MANSIONDOOR. IT IS VERY BIG AND IT LOOKSHEAVY. FOUR LARGE ST EEL BOLTS HOLD THE DOOR FIRML Y SHUT. FACINGNORTH. AWAY FROM THE DOOR, IS A FLIGHT OF STAIRS.CO EAST AND WEST. RRIDORS GO

1015 LET W=21: LET E=2: LET N=11 B: RETURN 1020 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A LONG EAST/WEST CORRIDOR. A DOUBLE D

OOR IS IN THENORTH WALL 1024 IF D(1,2)=1 THEN GO SUB 30

Pro Printout

1025 LET E=4: LET W=1: IF D(1,2) =1 THEN LET EN=119

1026 RETURN 1030 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE NOR TH END OF A HALLWAY, A DOUBLE DO OR IS PROPPEDOPEN. EXITS ARE NORT H AND SOUTH.

1034 IF D(2,2)=1 THEN GO SUB 30

1035 LET N=19: LET S=119: RETURN 1040 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A LONG EAST/WEST CORRIDOR.A DOOR IS IN THE THE SOUTH WALL." 1044 IF D(2,2)=1 THEN GO SUB 30

00

1045 LET E=6: LET W=2: IF D(2,2) =1 THEN LET EN=5 1046 RETURN

1050 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A CLOAK ROOM WITH A WASHROOM AND TOILET .A DOOR IS THE FXIT. 1055 LET L=4: RETURN 1060 PRINT " YOU ARE AT A JOINI

NG OF THE CORRIDORS. YOU CAN G D WEST, SOUTH OR NORTH.

1065 LET W=4: LET N=16: LET S=7: RETURN 1070 PRINT " YOU ARE AT A TURNI

NG IN THE CORRIDOR. YOU CAN GO EAST. " NORTH OR 1073 LET E=122

1074 IF D(3,2)=1 THEN LET EN=8

1075 LET N=6: RETURN

1080 PRINT " YOU ARE STANDING I ROOM WHERE PARTIES N A GUEST WERE HELD. EXITS ARE WEST AND NORTH. " 1085 LET W=7: LET N=9: RETURN

1090 PRINT " YOU ARE IN AN OPEN BALLROOM. EXITS ARE NORTH AND SOUTH. 1095 LET N=10: LET S=8: RETURN

1100 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A GALLE RY. PICTURES STILL HANG FROM THE WALLS.THE GALLERY IS VERY LON G AND THIN. EXITS ARE NORTH, WES AND SOUTH."

1105 LET N=12: LET W=11: LET S=9 : RETURN 1110 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A SHORT CORRIDOR. TWO DOORS ARE IN TH

E WALLS. " 1113 IF D(5,2)=1 THEN PRINT "
THE DOOR TO THE NORTH IS OPEN."

1114 IF D(4,2)=1 THEN PRINT " THE DOOR TO THE SOUTH IS OPEN."

1115 LET E=10: IF D(5,2)=1 THEN

LET N=14 1116 IF D(4,2)=1 THEN LET S=13

1117 RETURN

1120 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A GAME ROOM AND THE STUFFED HEADS OF GA ME HANG ON THE WALL EXITS ARE SOUTH AND WEST.

1125 LET W=15: LET S=10: RETURN

1130 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A STUDY .A DESK IS INTHE CENTRE OF THE R DOM AND A FEWCHAIRS ARE ARRANGED AROUND IT."
1135 LET L=11: LET N=11: RETURN

1140 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A LIBRA RY. TALL BOOK SHELVES LINE THE RO OM WITH MANY BOOK STILL UPON THE



1225 GO TO 9960

1221 PRINT " YOU TRY THE DOOR B UT IT WILL NOT MOVE, IT LOOKS A S IF THE SAMEPERIL HAS COME YOUR WAY "

2 1217 RETURN 1220 PRINT '" YOU WALK INTO THE ROOM AND THE DOOR SWINGS SHUT BE HIND YOU.YOU LOOK AROUND TO NOTI CE SKELETONS OF THE LAST PEOPLE THE QUEST. TO ATTEMPT

1215 LET E=1: LET W=23 1216: IF D(6,2)=1 THEN LET EN=2

1210 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A LONG EAST/WEST CORRIDOR.A DOOR IS IN THE SOUTH WALL. 1214 IF D(6,2)=1 THEN GD SUB 30

1205 LET L=19: RETURN

1203 IF D(10,2)=1 THEN LET D=76 1204 IF D(10,2)=1 THEN LET EN=7

" YOU ARE IN A LOUNG 1200 PRINT E. THE ROOM IS BIG AND LOOKS VE RY COSY. "

1195 LET S=3: GD SUB 3000: LET E N=20: RETURN

1185 LET L=15: RETURN 1190 PRINT "" YOU ARE AT THE END OF THE CORRIDOR.A DOOR IS IN THE WEST WALL.EXITS ARE SOUT

1175 LET LIFE= FN A()+10: LET L= 16: RETURN 1180 PRINT " YOU ARE IN AN OLDE R CHILDS PLAY ROOM.

LET EN=17: LET S=6: RETURN 1170 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A PARLO UR BUT IT IS EMPTY. I SUGGEST YOU LEAVE QUICK AS IT SMELLS IN HER

S=120: LET EN=18: RETURN 1160 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE END OF THE CORRIDOR BUT A DOOR IS IN THE WALL.EXIT SOUTH. 1165 LET LIFE=2000: GD SUB 3000:

TO THE SOUTH AND EAST. 1154 LET E=12: GO SUB 3000: LET

1145 LET L=11: LET S=11: RETURN 1150 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A SMALL HALLWAY.A DOOR IS IN FRONT OF YOU AND THE HALLWAY CARRIES ON

> 1340 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A SEWIN G ROOM, ALL LOOKS TO BE IN A WO

OF A VERY SHORT CORRIDOR.A DO OR IS IN THE WEST WALL.EXIT TO T HE NORTH.

NG IN THE CORRIDOR. YOU CAN GO WEST OR SOUTH. " 1325 LET S=33: LET W=31: RETURN

NG IN THE CORRIDOR. YOU CAN GO EAST OR SOUTH. " 1315 LET S=29: LET E=32: RETURN

DOM WITH A TOILET. IT SMELLS HO RRIBLE." 1305 LET L=29: RETURN

1295 LET N=31: LET S=27: GO SUB 3000: LET EN=30: RETURN 1300 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A WASHR

1285 LET L=27: RETURN 1290 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A SHORT NORTH/SOUTH CORRIDOR. A DOOR IS IN THE EAST WALL .

1280 PRINT " YOU ARE IN THE DIN ING ROOM.A LONG TABLE IS IN TH E ROOM BUT THE WALLS ARE BARE.

NORTH/SOUTH CORRIDOR A DOOR IS IN THE EAST WALL. 1275 GO SUB 3000: LET EN=28: LET

1270 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A SHORT

O NORTH, EAST OR SOUTH, 3: RETURN 1260 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE TOP OF A FLIGHT OF STEPS AND A CORR

1240 PRINT " YOU ARE IN THE KIT SAUCEPAN IS ON IT."

IN THE SOUTH WALL. 1235 GO SUB 3000: LET E=21: LET W=25: LET EN=24: RETURN

1335 LET N=32: GD SUB 3000: LET EN=34: RETURN

1330 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE END

1320 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A TURNI

1310 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A TURNI

N=29: LET S=25: RETURN

NORTH." IDOR GOES 1265 LET D=36: LET N=25: RETURN

NING OF THE CORRIDORS. YOU CAN G 1255 LET S=26: LET N=27: LET E=2

CHENS.A STOVEIS STILL WARM AND A 1245 LET L=23: RETURN 1250 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE JOI

1230 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A LONG EAST/WEST CORRIDOR, A DOOR IS

> 1515 LET LIFE=2000: LET N=52: LE T W=50: RETURN 1520 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A DUSTY ROOM. YOU ARECHOKING ON IT SO LE

AVE FAST. "

1525 LET LIFE= FN A()+10: LET S= 51: LET L=51: RETURN

1530 PRINT " STEPS GO UP AND A

1355 LET U=118: RETURN 1360 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE BOT TOM OF SOME STEPS IN A BASEMENT .THIS ROOM ISFULL OF JUNK.A DOOR IS THE EXIT. 1365 LET U=26: LET L=37: GO SUB

1370 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A BASEM

ENT CORRIDOR. THE CORRIDOR GOES N

ORTH AND TWO DOORS ARE TO THE WE

1371 IF D(7,2)=0 THEN PRINT "ON LY THE WEST DOOR IS OPEN."

1372 IF D(7,2)=1 THEN PRINT "BO

1373 IF D(7,2)=1 THEN LET E=38

1375 LET N=39: LET W=36: RETURN

1380 PRINT "" YOU ARE IN A WORKS

1385 LET L=37: RETURN 1390 PRINT '" YOU ARE AT A CROSS

1395 LET N=45: LET E=40: LET W=4

1400 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE END

IN THE NORTH WALL. YOU CAN EXIT W

1405 LET W=39: GO SUB 3000: LET

1420 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE END

ARE OPEN AND A FUNNY SMELL COMES

1425 LET S=43: LET N=44: LET E=3

1430 PRINT " THE ROOM IS FILLED

1440 PRINT " THE ROOM IS FILLED

1450 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A NORTH

1475 GD SUB 3000: LET EN=49: RET

1480 PRINT " YOU ARE ON A LANDI NG. STEPS GO DOWN TO THE SOUTH A

1485 LET LIFE=2000: LET S=53: LE T N=54: RETURN 1490 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A WINE ROOM. BOTTLES OF IT ARE ON THE SH ELVES.GLASSESOF WINE ARE ON A TR

1495 LET L=47: RETURN 1500 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A CELL LIKE ROOM. ALLTHE WALLS ARE BARE.

EAST OR NORTH. 1505 LET E=51: LET N=53: RETURN 1510 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A CIRCU

A BIG HOLE IS ABOVE

FROM ONE. THEDOORS ARE NORTH AND

CORRIDOR. A DOOR IS

YOU ARE IN A SMALL

SOME WRITING ON THE

NEXT TO NO LIGHT BU

CORRIDOR. TWO DOORS

CORRIDOR.A DOOR IS IN THE WEST WALL." 1455 LET N=47: LET S=39: GO SUB 3000: LET EN=46: RETURN 1460 PRINT "" YOU ARE IN A ROOM WITH BROKEN FURNITURE." 1465 LET L=45: RETURN 1470 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE NOR TH END OF A CORRIDOR.A DOOR IS

3000: RETURN

ST AND EAST. "

-ROADS

DE A

EST.

TH DOORS ARE OPEN. "

2: LET S=37: RETURN

1415 LET L=40: RETURN

1435 LET L=42: RETURN

1445 LET L=42: RETURN

IN THE WEST WALL.

EN=41: RETURN

1410 PRINT ""

ROOM WITH

T YOU SEE

WALL.

DF A

SOUTH "

9: RETURN

/SOUTH

LIRN

AY.

ND NORTH. "

EXITS ARE

LAR ROOM.

YOU. "

WITH FRUIT."

WITH FRUIT."

1350 PRINT " YOU ARE IN THE BRO OM CUPBOARD. EXIT UP."

RKING STATE." 1345 LET L=33: RETURN DOOR IS TO THE SOUTH." 1535 LET S=50: LET U=48: RETURN

1540 PRINT "" YOU ARE IN A SMELL Y ROOM.EYES ARE LOOKING AT YOU. THINK QUICK AND MOVE EAST OR SO UTH."

1545 LET LIFE= FN A()+10: LET E= 55: LET S=48: RETURN 1550 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A PHOTO

1550 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A PHOTO GRAPHERS DARK ROOM.A BOOKSHE LF LOOKS OUT OF PLACE IN THE ROO

1555 LET LIFE=2000: LET E=54: LE T L=54: RETURN 1560 PRINT '" THE WALL CLOSES."

1565 LET R(1)=119: GO TO 2190 1570 PRINT '" THE BOOKSHELF MOVE S BACK." 1575 LET R(1)=55: GO TO 1550 1580 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A SECRE

T ROOM BEHINDTHE BOOKCASE."

1585 LET L=57: RETURN

1590 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A BEDR

1590 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A BEDRO DM.THE WALLS ARE BRIGHTLY DECORA TED AND IT ALL LOOKS VERY COMF DRTABLE."

1575 LET L=60: RETURN
1600 PRINT: "YOU ARE IN A CORRI
DOR. THE SOUTHIS A DEAD END BUT D
OORS ARE IN THE EAST AND WEST S
IDES.EXIT IS TO THE NORTH."
1605 LET N=63: LET E=61: LET W=5

9: RETURN
1610 PRINT ' ' YOU ARE IN SPARE B
ED BEDROOM FOR IMPORTANT GUEST
SCA FOUR POSTER BED LOOKS VE
RY ELEGANT. A DOOR 1S THE EXIT
BUT ANOTHER DOOR GOES EAST."
1615 LET E=62: LET L=60: LET W=6

O: RETURN
1620 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN THE GUE
\$75 PRIVATE BATHROOM.THE DOOR I
\$ THE EXIT."

1625 LET W=61: LET L=61: RETURN

1630 PRINT '" YOU ARE AT A TURNI NG IN THE PASSAGE.A DOOR IS I N THE WEST WALL.EXITS ARE EAST AND SOUTH."

1635 GO SUB 3000; LET EN=64: LET S=60: LET E=67: RETURN 1640 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A BEDRO

OM.A FOLDAWAYBED IS AGAINST THE WALL." 1645 LET L=63: RETURN

1645 LET L=63: RETURN 1670 PRINT '" YOU ARE ON AN EAST /WEST LANDINGWITH AN OPEN DOOR T O THE SOUTH."

U 1HE SUUTH."
1675 LET W=63: LET E=123: LET EN
=68: LET S=68: RETURN
1680 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A SITTI
NG RODM FOR THE GUESTS OWN USE.
THE FLOOR IS CARPETED STILL AND

WARM." 1685 LET L=67: LET N=67: RETURN

1690 PRINT '" YOU ARE ON AN EAST /WEST LANDINGWITH A DOOR TO THE SOUTH."

1695 LET W=123: LET E=71: GO SUB 3000: LET EN=70: RETURN 1700 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A BEDRO

1700 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A BEDRO DM WITH BARE WALLS.IT IS DAMP AN D COLD." 1705 LET L=69: RETURN

1705 LET L=69: RETURN
1710 PRINT "YOU ARE AT A CROSS
ING IN THE LANDING.EXITS ARE N
ORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST."
1715 LET N=72: LET S=80: LET W=6
9: LET E=77: RETURN

1720 PRINT '" YOU ARE OUTSIDE A DOOR.EXIT TO THE SOUTH." 1725 LET S=71: GD SUB 3000: LET

1725 LEI 5-/1. EN=73: RETURN 1730 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A BEDRO OM.A WARDROBEIS IN ONE CORNER." 1734 IF D(8,2)=0 THEN LET EN=74

1735 LET L=72: RETURN 1740 PRINT '" YOU ARE INSIDE THE WARDROBE.IT IS EMPTY.EXITS ARE EAST AND WEST"

1745 LET E=73: LET W=75: RETURN 1750 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A SMALL ROOM HIDDEN THROUGH THE WARDROB

1755 LET L=73: RETURN 1760 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN HOLE UN DER THE FLOOR"

1765 LET U=110: RETURN 1770 PRINT " YOU ARE OUTSIDE A DOOR.EXIT TO THE WEST."

1775 LET W=71: GD SUB 3000: LET EN=78: RETURN

1780 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A BEDRO OM.THE ROOM IS BARE AND LIFELES S."

1785 LET L=77: RETURN 1800 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE BOT TOM OF SOME STAIRS.EXITS ARE UP AND EAST."

1805 LET U=99: LET E=71: RETURN 1810 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A MAIDS ROOM. THE BEDIS TIDY AND THE ROO M IS VERY NEAT "

M IS VERY NEAT."
1815 LET L=88: RETURN
1820 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A MAIDS

RODM WHICH IS VERY UNKEMPT."
1825 LET L=87: RETURN
1830 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A BUTTL

1830 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A BUTTL ERS ROOM.A MIRROR HANGS ON THE WALL."

1840 LET L=86: RETURN
1850 PRINT '" YOU ARE AT A TURNI
NG IN THE LANDING.EXITS ARE E
AST AND SOUTH"
1855 LET E=102: LET S=86: RETURN
1860 PRINT '' YOU ARE ON A LONG

NORTH/SOUTH LANDING.A DOOR IS I N THE WEST WALL." 1865 LET EN=83: LET N=85: LET S=

87: GO SUB 3000: RETURN 1870 PRINT '" YOU ARE ON A LONG NORTH/SOUTH LANDING.DODRS ARE T O THE EAST AND WEST.BOTH ARE O

O THE EAST AND WEST.BOTH ARE O PEN." 1875 LET E=91: LET W=82: LET N=8

6: LET S=88: RETURN 1880 PRINT " YOU ARE AT A TURNI NG IN THE LANDING.A DOOR IS I N THE WEST WALL.EXITS ARE NORT H AND EAST."

H AND EAST."
1885 LET N=87: LET E=89: GO SUB
3000: LET EN=81: RETURN
1890 PRINT '" YOU ARE DUTSIDE A

DOOR.EXITS TOTHE WEST."
1895 LET W=88: GO SUB 3000: LET EN=94: RETURN

EN=94: RETURN
1910 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN THE COD
KS SLEEPING QUARTERS."

1915 LET L=B7: RETURN
1920 PRINT "" YOU ARE IN THE LAU
NDRY ROOM BUTTHERE IS NO LAUNDRY
TO BE SEEN. A WASHING BOARD IS
ON THE FLOOR AND IS VERY BROKEN.

1925 LET L=99: RETURN 1940 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN THE SER VANTS ROOM.ITIS EXTREMELY TIDY A ND NOTHING LOOKS OUT OF PLACE.

1945 LET L=89: RETURN 1970 PRINT " YOU ARE IN THE MUS IC STORE ROOMBUT IT IS EMPTY OTH ER THAN THICKDUST."

1975 LET L=98: LET N=98: RETURN 1980 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN THE MUS IC ROOM.A MUSIC STAND IS UP W ITH MUSIC ON IT.AN OPEN DOOR IS SOUTH."

1985 LET EN=97: LET W=99: LET S= 97: LET L=99: RETURN 1990 PRINT '" YOU ARE AT THE TOP

1990 PRINT '" YOU ARE AT THE TOP OF THE STAIRS. A LANDING GO ES NORTH AND OPEN DOORS ARE EAST AND WEST." 1995 LET D=BO: LET W=92: LET E=9

9: LET N=100: RETURN 2000 PRINT " THE LANDING GDES N ORTH, SOUTH AND EAST, AND A DOO R IS IN THE WEST WALL."

2005 LET N=102: LET S=99: LET E= 104: GD SUB 3000: LET EN=101: RE TURN

Pro Printout

2010 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN THE TUT ORS SCHOOL ROOM.A SUM IS ON TH E BOARD.THE SUM IS 13+15 ALL MU LTIPLIED BY 100." 2015 LET L=100: RETURN

2020 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A TURNI NG ON THE LANDING.YOU MAY GO WEST OR SOUTHAND A DOOR IS TO TH E EAST."

2025 LET W=85: LET S=100: GD SUB 3000: LET EN=103: RETURN 2030 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN THE TUT

2030 PRINT " YOU ARE IN THE TUT DRS ROOM.A DOOR IS OPEN TO THE EAST." 2035 LET L=102: LET EN=106: LET

E=106: RETURN 2040 PRINT '" YOU ARE DUTSIDE TH REE OPEN DOORS.EXITS ARE WES T.THE DOORS ARE NORTH,EAST AND SOUTH."

2045 LET W=100: LET E=111: LET N =108: LET S=112: RETURN 2060 PRINT " YOU ARE IN THE TUT DRS PRIVATE RATHROOM THE EXIT I

ORS PRIVATE BATHROOM. THE EXIT I S THE DOOR." 2065 LET L=103: RETURN

2080 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN THE NAN NIES ROOM.A DOOR IS TO THE EAST AND SOUTH.A CRADDLE ROCKS BACK AND FORTH."

2085 GD SUB 3000: LET E=110: LET S=104: LET L=104: LET EN=110: R ETURN

2100 PRINT '" YOU ARE THE THE NA NNIES BEDROOMWHICH IS SMALL AND LOVING.A RUG IS ON THE FLOOR."

2105 LET L=108: LET W=108: RETUR N 2110 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A YOUNG CHILDS PLAY-ROOM.SOME TOYS ARE STILL ON THE FLOOR."

2115 LET L=104: LET W=104: RETUR N 2120 PRINT '" YOU ARE IN A SMALL

ROOM WITH CHILDRENS PAINTINGS ON THE WALL." 2125 LET L=104: LET N=104: RETUR

2130 PRINT " THERE ARE FOUR WAY S.NORTH,EAST,SOUTH AND WEST." 2135 LET N=114: LET S=116: LET W =117: LET E=115: RETURN

2140 PRINT INK 3; " YOU WALK IN TO THE ROOM AND THE DOOR SHUTS.T HE WALLS STARTS TO LAUGH AND TH EN SCREAM.MIRRORS REFLECT YOUR IMAGE AND BEND IT. THE LIGHT BL

INDS YOU AND THE SCREAM INJUR ES YOUR EARS. THE DOOR HA S SHUT ON YOUR FATE." 2145 GO TO 9980

2150 PRINT INK 2;" RUN WEST !" : LET LIFE= FN A()+5: LET LLIFE= 1: LET W=113: GO TO 90 2160 PRINT " A LONG SLIDE IS IN

FRONT OF YOUAND IT GOES DOWN TO THE GROUND. OUTSIDE, PEOPLE ARE GATHERING ANDAS YOU APPEAR, EVERY ONE CLAPS BUTHAVE YOU WON?"

2145 PRINT " YOU SLIDE DOWN TO T HE GROUND. NOW YOU MUST GIVE THE R RUBY AND THE GOLD BAR TO ELLE NOS FATHER. EVERYTHING STILLS." 10 SUB 7000: IF H== THEN PRINT ON THE STILLS." ON DEARNYOU DO NOT HAVE A RUBY WHAT WILL YOU DO ? WELL IT WILL NOT SE TO MARRY ELLEN. YOU HAVE FAILED YOUR QUEST."; GO TU 9980 2147 LET DE" GOLD BAR": GO SUB 7. 0,000: IF H=6 THEN PRINT ON HE

BECAUSE YOU DO NOT HAVE A GOLD B AR. WELL YOU COULD ALWAYS TRY AG AIN. ": GD TO 9980

2168 CLS : PRINT INK 1;" YOU HA VE CONQUERED YOUR QUEST. ELLEN R UNS TOWARDS YOU WITH HER ARMS OF EN WIDE TO RECEIVE YOU. HER FAT HER IS PLEASED. LONG LIVE YOU BOT

2169 BEEP .9,-5: BEEP .5,0: PAUS E 1: BEEP .15,0: BEEP 1,0: PAUSE 2: BEEP .9,-5: BEEP .5,2: PAUSE 1: BEEP . 15,-1: BEEP 1,0: PAUSE 2: BEEP .9,-5: BEEP .5,0: PAUSE 1: BEEP .15,4: BEEP .5,7: PAUSE 1: BEEP .15,4: BEEP .9,0: PAUSE 2: BEEP .9,-5: BEEP .5,2: PAUSE 1. BEED .15,-1: BEEP 1,0: PAUSE

10: GO TO 2169 2170 PRINT INK 2;" YOU FALL DOW N A HOLE IN THE FLOOR, YOU GRA B THE EDGE AND HOLDYOURSELF UP. SUDDENLY A F

DOT APPEARS. IT IS BIG AND UNFRI ENDLY AND STAPS ON YOUR HANDS." 2175 PRINT INK 1;" YOU FALL TO

YOUR DEATH. ": GD TD 9980 " YOU ARE AT THE BOT 2180 PRINT TOM OF SOME STAIRS.A STAR SHAPE D HOLE IN THEBANISTER IS CURIOUS EXITS ARE UPAND SOUTH. "

2185 LET U=123: LET S=1: RETURN

2190 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A LONG THIN HALLWAY THAT GOES NORTH AND SOUTH. THE WEST WALL HAS PICTU RES ON IT ANDTHE EAST WALL IS BA RE. YOU FIND IT STRANGE ! 2195 LET N=3: LET S=2: RETURN

2200 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A CONSE RVATORY. SOME SCULPTURES DECORATE THE ROOM. "

2205 LET L=15: LET N=15: RETURN

2220 PRINT " YOU ARE IN A ROOM WITH A DOOR AT THE OTHER END. TH E CONVEYER BELT TO REACH THE D OOR IS GOING IN THE WRONG DIRECT ION. THERE IS A BUTTON TO STOP THE CONVEYERBELT ON THE WALL BU T IT IS OUT OF REACH. EXITS ARE WEST "

2225 LET W=7: RETURN 2230 PRINT " YOU ARE AT THE TOP

OF SOME STAIRS.A LANDING GO ES FAST AND WEST "

2235 LET E=69: LET W=67: LET D=1 18: RETURN 2260 PRINT " YOU ARE ON A LEDGE

IN THE HOLE. MUCH HIGHER UP IS A NOTHER HOLE.

2264 IF R(2)=3 THEN PRINT " A ROPE HANGS DOWN. "

2265 RETURN 2310 RETURN

3000 PRINT " THE DOOR IS OPEN." : RETURN 3100 IF N=0 THEN GD TD 3130

3110 LET R(1)=N

3120 GD TD 30

3130 PRINT INK 2: "YOU CAN NOT

GO IN THAT DIRECTION" 3140 GD TD 90

3200 IF E=0 THEN GD TD 3130 3210 LET R(1)=E

3220 GD TD 30

3300 IF S=0 THEN GD TD 3130 3310 LET R(1)=8

3320 GD TD 30

3400 IF W=0 THEN GO TO 3130

3410 LET R(1)=W 3420 GD TD 30

3500 IF U=0 THEN GD TD 3130

3510 LET R(1)=U

3520 GD TD 30 3600 IF D=0 THEN GD TO 3130

3610 LET R(1)=D

3620 GD TD 30

3700 RESTORE 9040: FOR F=1 TO 30 : READ C#: IF LEN A*- LEN C*-14

1 THEN GO TO 3715

3710 IF C\$=A\$(LEN A\$- LEN C\$ TO LEN A\$-1) AND D(F)=R(1) THEN

GO TO 3720 3715 NEXT F: GO TO 3770

3720 FOR G=1 TO 5

3730 IF C(G)=0 THEN GO TD 3750 3740 NEXT G: PRINT INK 2; "YOU CARRY TOO MUCH. ": GO TO 90 3750 LET D(F)=0: LET C(G)=F

3760 PRINT '" D.K": GD TD 90 INK 3: "I CAN NOT SE 3770 PRINT E IT !": GO TO 90

3800 REM DROP 3810 FOR F=1 TO 5: RESTORE 9040: FOR G=1 TO C(F): READ C#: NEXT

3820 IF LEN A#- LEN C#<1 THEN GD TD 3840

3830 IF A*(LEN A*- LEN C* TO L EN A\$-1)=C\$ THEN GD TO 3850 3840 NEXT F: GD TD 3870 3850 LET C(F)=0: LET D(G-1)=R(1)

3860 GD TD 3760 3870 PRINT INK 3; "YOU ARE NOT CARRYING IT !": GO TO 90 3900 IF B#="LADDER" THEN GO TO

3950 3910 LET D\$="MOULD": GO SUB 7000 : IF H=6 THEN GD TD 5790 3920 LET D\$="GREEN LIQUID": GO S UB 7000: IF H=6 THEN GD TO 5790

INK 1; " YOU HAVE MA 3930 PRINT DE A STAR FROM THE MOULD. ": LET D\$="MOULD": GO SUB 7000: LET C(H)=3: LET D\$="GREEN LIQUID": BO SUB 7000: LET C(H)=0: GD TD 90

3950 LET D#="WOOD": GO SUB 7000: LET N=H: IF H=6 THEN GD TO 579

3960 LET D\$="NAILS": GO SUB 7000 : LET S=H: IF H=6 THEN GO TO 57 3970 LET D\$="HAMMER": GD SUB 700

O: LET W=H: IF H=6 THEN GO TO 5 790 3980 PRINT INK 1; " YOU HAVE A LADDER. ": LET C(N)=0: LET C(S)=0 : LET C(W)=0: LET C(W)=2: GO TO

4000 IF R(1)=11 THEN GD TD 4050

4010 IF R(1)=37 THEN LET D\$="BL UE KEY": GD SUB 7000

4020 IF H=6 THEN PRINT " YOU N EED THE CORRECT KEY.": GO TO 90 4030 IF R(1)=37 THEN PRINT " HE DOOR LOCKS. ": LET D(7,2)=0: L ET D(7,1)=0: GO TO 90

4040 IF R(1) <> 37 THEN GO TO 5 790 4050 LET D\$="RED KEY": GD SUB 70 00: IF H=6 THEN PRINT "" YOU NE

ED THE CORRECT KEY. ": GD TO 90

4060 PRINT " THE DOOR LOCKS.": LET D(5,2)=0:: LET D(5,1)=0: GD TO 90 4100 IF R(1) <> 24 THEN GO TO 5

790: IF B\$ <> "SDAP" THEN GD TD 5790 4110 LET D#="SOAP": GO SUB 7000:

LET F=H: IF H=6 THEN GO TO 579

4120 GO SUB 7020: LET N=H: IF H= 6 THEN GO TO 5790 4130 GO SUB 7020: IF H=6 THEN G

D TD 5790 0 TO 5790 4140 PRINT INK 1; " THE SDAP ME LTS INTO A GREEN LIQUID.": LE

T C(N)=0: LET C(F)=0: LET C(H)=4 4150 GO TO 90

4400 FOR F=1 TO LEN A\$-3: IF A\$ (F TO F+3)="STAR" THEN GO TO 44 20

4410 NEXT F: GD TO 5790 4420 IF R(1) <> 118 THEN GO TO 5790

4430 IF B\$ <> "HOLE" THEN GO TO

Pro Printout

5790 4440 LET D\$="STAR": GD SUB 7000: IF H=6 THEN GO TO 5790

" THE ST 4450 LET C(H)=0: PRINT AR FITS NEATLY INTO THE HOLE.SU DDENLY THE STAIRS OPEN AND A R DOM IS REVEALED. YOU WALK IN. ": L ET R(1)=35: GD TD 30 4500 IF B\$="DODR" THEN GO TO 45

70 4510 IF B\$="WARDROBE" THEN GO T 0 4550

4520 IF B\$ <> "SESAME" THEN GO TO 5720 4530 IF R(1) <> 48 AND R(1) <> 1

19 THEN GO TO 5720 4540 IF R(1)=119 THEN LET D(9,1

)=1: PRINT '" THE WALL OPENS LIK E A DOOR TO REVEAL A LANDING I N THE WALL.": LET R(1)=56: LET E N=48: BD TD 90 4545 IF R(1)=48 THEN LET D(9,1)

1: PRINT " THE WALL OPENS LIKE A DOOR TO REVEALING THE HALLWA =1: PRINT Y.": LET R(1)=56: LET L=119: LET EN=119: GO TO 90 4550 IF R(1) <> 73 THEN GO TO 5

720

4560 PRINT " THE WARDROBE OPENS ": LET EN=75: LET D(8,1)=1: GD TO 90 4570 IF R(1) <> 110 AND R(1)

2 AND R(1) <> 4 AND R(1) <> 7 AN D R(1) <> 11 AND R(1) <> 21 AND R(1) <> 37 THEN GO TO 5720 4579 IF R(1)=11 AND D(4,2)=1 THE

GO TO 4584 4580 IF R(1)=2 THEN LET D(1,2)= 1: LET EN=119: GD SUB 3000: GD T 0 90

4581 IF R(1)=4 THEN LET D(2,2)= 1: LET EN=5: GD SUB 3000: GD TD 4582 IF R(1)=110 AND D(10,1)=1 T

HEN LET D(10,2)=1: LET D=76: LE T EN=76: GD SUB 3000: GD TD 90

4583 IF R(1)=11 THEN LET D(4,2) =1: LET EN=13: GO SUB 3000: GO T

4584 IF R(1)=11 AND D(5,1)=1 THE N - LET D(5,2)=1: LET EN=14: GO S UB 3000: GD TD 90

4586 IF R(1)=21 THEN LET D(6,2) =1: LET EN=22: GD SUB 3000: GD T 0 90 4587 IF R(1)=37 AND D(7,1)=1 THE

N LET D(7,2)=1: GD SUB 3000: GD 4588 IF R(1)=37 AND D(7,1)=0 THE

PRINT " THE DOOR IS LOCKED." GO TO 90 4589 IF R(1)=11 AND D(5,1)=0 THE

N PRINT " THE DOOR IS LOCKED. : GO TO 90

4590 PRINT INK 2; " YOU CAN NOT OPEN IT.": GO TO 90 4600 IF R(1)=98 AND B\$="MUSIC" T GD TD 4650 HEN

4610 IF B\$ <> "LOCKET" THEN GO TO 5790

4620 LET D\$="GOLDEN LOCKET": GO SUB 7000: IF H=6 THEN GO TO 579

4630 PRINT INK 1; " THE WRITING IS TOD SMALL.": GO TO 90 4650 PRINT INK 3; "THE NOTES AR E:C,E,F,A." 4660 GD TD 90

4700 LET D\$="MAGNIFYING GLASS": IF B\$="MOP" THEN LET D\$=B\$ 4705 GD SUB 7000: IF H=6 THEN G D TD 5790

4710 IF B\$="MOP" AND R(1)=122 TH
EN PRINT '" YOU STRETCH OUT WIT
H THE MOP AND MANAGE TO PUSH T
HE BUTTON.
DPS MOVINS.": LET D(7,2)=1: LET
E=B: SG TO 90

E=8: GO TO 90 4720 LET D#="GOLDEN LOCKET": GD SUB 7000: IF H=6 THEN GO TO 579

4730 IF B\$="GLASS" THEN PRINT '
" IT SAYS: ~ TO REACH A HIDDEN
LANDING,FIND A PLACE BARE AND
STRANGE,SHOUT OPEN SESAME,AND
YOUR LUCK WILL CHANGE. ~": GO TO

90
4799 GO TO 5790
4800 IF 8#="FRUIT" AND R(1)=43 T
HEN CLS: PRINT INK 4;" YOU E
AT THE FOOD AND FEEL GOOD, BUT SU
DDENLY YOU FELL DIZY AND YOUR
HEAD SPINS. YOU JUMP AND JERK U
NTIL YOU FALL TO THE FLOORIN A
EAP.YOU HAVE FAILED YOUR QUEST.
": GO TO 9960

4810 I FYSHER THE AND R(1) = 44 THE FORD A
ND FELLOD. YOU STANT TO FEEL A
SIFLIF THE FORD A
SIFLIF THE AND RESTRICT THE FOR YOU WILL
BE EXTENDEDULES YOU WAKE SOM
MISTAKE.": LET LLIFE=0; 80 TO
SO

4820 PRINT INK 1; " YOU CAN NOT EAT THAT.": 60 TO 90 4900 LET D\$="RDPE": 60 SUB 7000: IF H=6 THEN 60 TO 5790 4905 IF R(2)=0 THEN PRINT '" YO

4905 IF R(2)=0 THEN PRINT '" YO U THROW THE ROPE AND IT DOES NOT CATCH ANYTHING.": GO TO 90 4910 LET D\$="GRAPLING IRON": GO SUB 7000: IF H=6 THEN RETURN

4920 IF R(2)=1 AND R(1) <> 126 T HEN PRINT '" YOU THROW THE ROPE BUT IT DDES NOT CATCH ANYTHING. ": 50 TO 90

5010 IF R(1)=37 THEN LET D≸="BL UE KEY": GO SUB 7000 5020 IF H=6 THEN PRINT '" YOU N EED THE CORRECT KEY.": GO TO 90 5030 IF R(1)=37 THEN PRINT '" T

HE DOOR UNLOCKS.": LET D(7,1)=1: GO TO 90 5040 IF R(1) <> 37 THEN GO TO 5

790 5050 LET D\$="RED KEY": GD SUB 70 00: IF H=6 THEN PRINT '" YOU NE ED THE CORRECT KEY.": GO TO 90

5060 PRINT " THE DOOR UNLOCKS." : LET D(5,1)=1: GO TO 90
5100 IF B\$="WINE" AND R(1)=49 TH
EN PRINT " THE WINE IS COUL AN
D REFRESHINGAS IT SLIDES DOWN YO
UR THROAT.ITALL SEEMS WELL WHEN
SUDDENLY YOUBLACK OUT.": PAUSE 5
00: LET R(1)=20: CLS: PRINT "
YOU WAKE TO FIND YOURSELF ON T

YOU WAKE TO FIND YOURSELF ON THE SETEE.": GO TO 90
5110 PRINT INK 1; " YOU CAN NOT DRINK THAT.": GO TO 90
5200 IF R(1) <> 51 THEN GO TO 5

790
5210 LET D*="LADDER": GO SUB 700
0: IF H=6 THEN GO TD 5790
5220 PRINT INK 1;" YOU CLIMB D
N TO A LEDGE. THE LADDER FALLS
AWAY.A LONG WAY UP IS A HOLE.",
LET R(1)=126: LET C(H)=0; GO TO

5300 GD TD 5400 5399 STDP

90

5400 IF EN=0 THEN GD TD 5420

5410 LET R(1)=EN: GD TD 30 5420 PRINT INK 2;"" YOU CAN NOT USE ENTER OR IN.": GD TD 90

5500 GD TO 5600 5600 IF L=0 THEN GD TO 5620 5610 LET R(1)=L: GD TO 30 5620 PRINT INK 2; " YOU CAN NOT USE LEAVE OR OUT.": GD TO 90

USE LEAVE OR OUT.": GO TO 90 5700 IF B#="RUG" THEN GO TO 575

5710 IF B\$="BODKSHELF" THEN GD TO 5730 5715 IF R(1)=10 AND B\$="PICTURES" " THEN GD TO 5791

" THEN GO TO 5791 5720 PRINT INK 2; " YOU CAN NOT DO THAT.": GO TO 90

DD THAT.": GD TO 90 5730 IF R(1) <> 55 THEN GD TO 5 790

5740 LET EN=58: LET R(1)=57: PRI NT '" THE BOOKSHELF MOVES TO REV EAL A HIDDEN ROOM.": GO TO 90

5750 IF R(1) <> 110 THEN GD TD 5790 S760 PRINT " THE RUG MOVES TO R EVEAL A TRAP DOOR IN THE FLOOR."

5770 LET D(10,1)=1: GD TD 90 5790 PRINT INK 2; " YOU CAN NOT DD THAT.": GD TD 90 5791 PRINT " BEHIND ONE PICTURE

5791 PRINT '" BEHIND ONE PICTURE
IS A SAFE
BUT IT HAS A COMBIN
ATION LOCK.
ENTER THE COMBINATI
ON IF YOU
KNOW IT.": 60 TO 90

5799 STOP 5800 CLS: PRINT '"REMEMBER THER E ARE FOUR PARTS TOTHE SAVING."

5810 SAVE "ELLEN1" DATA D() 5820 SAVE "ELLEN2" DATA R() 5830 SAVE "ELLEN3" DATA C() 5840 SAVE "ELLEN4" DATA D() 5850 PRINT ''" D.K." 5860 GO TO 90

5900 CLS: PRINT "LOADING:START TAPE PLAYING" 5910 LOAD "ELLENI" DATA D(): LOA

5910 LOAD "ELLEN1" DATA O(): LOAD "ELLEN2" DATA R(): LOAD "ELLEN 3" DATA C(): LOAD "ELLEN4" DATA D()

5920 GD TD 5850 6000 GD TD 30

6100 PRINT INK 1; "YOU ARE CARR YING: " 6110 LET H=1: FOR F=1 TO 5: IF C

6110 LET H=1: FOR F=1 TO 5: IF C (F)=0 THEN GD TO 6140 6120 LET H=0

6130 RESTORE 9040: FOR G=1 TO C(F): READ C\$: NEXT G: PRINT INK 3;C\$ 6140 NEXT F: IF H=1 THEN PRINT

INK 2; "NOTHING." 6150 GD TO 90 6200 IF R(1)=24 THEN PRINT '"

TRY HEATING SOMETHING ?"
6210 IF R(1)=118 THEN PRINT '"
PUT A STAR IN THE HOLE."
6220 IF R(1)=51 THEN PRINT '" T

RY USEING SOMETHING TO CLIMB UP THROUGH THE HOLE" 6230 PRINT " HAVE YOU MADE A MO

ULD YET ?"
6280 IF R(1) <> 51 AND R(1) <> 1
18 AND R(1) <> 24 THEN PRINT '"
I DON'T HAVE ANY OTHER IDEAS."

6290 GO TO 90 6300 LET D\$="ROPE": GO SUB 7000

6310 LET D#="GRAPLING IRON": GO SUB 7000 6320 IF H=6 THEN GD TD 5790 6330 LET R(2)=1 6340 PRINT " D.K.": GD TD 90 6400 IF R(1) <> 126 OR R(2) <> 3 THEN GD TD 5790

6410 PRINT '" YOU CLIMB UP THE R OPE TO THE TOP.": LET R(1)=113 : GD SUB 2130: GD TD 90 6500 GD TD 4400

6600 IF R(1) <> 34 THEN GO TO 5

Pro Printout

6605 FOR F=1 TO 5: LET D\$="SHEET ": GO SUB 7000: IF H=6 THEN GO TO 5790 6610 NEXT F

6620 PRINT '" YOU HAVE MADE A RO PE BUT YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO DROP IT !": LET C(1)=1: FOR F=2 TO 5: LET C(F)=0: NEXT F: GO TO

6700 IF R(1)=10 THEN PRINT INK
1;" THE SAFE OPENS AND A GOLD
BAR FALLS OUT.THE SAFE DISAPEAR
S.": LET O(14)=10: GO TO 90
6710 PRINT '" WHAT WAS THAT FOR
2": GO TO 90

7000 FOR H=1 TO 5 7010 RESTORE 9040: FOR G=1 TO C(H): READ C\$: NEXT G: IF C\$=D\$ TH

EN RETURN 7020 NEXT H: RETURN 8999 STOP

8999 STDF
9000 DATA "N',"E","S","W","NDRTH
","EAST","SOUTH","WEST","UPP,"DO
","EAST","SOUTH","WEST","DROP","MACE",
"LDCK","HEAT","TIE","ROPE","PIT
","DFEN',"READ","USE","EAT","THR
","DFEN',"READ","DEN',"CLIHB","IN
OM","UNLOCK","DRINK',"CLIHB","IN
"ENTER","OUT","LEAVE","MOVE","
SATOR,"JOAN,"LOCK","LITT", INDE"
NYDRY"9005 DATA "HELP","2800"

9010 DATA 1,2,3,4,1,2,3,4,5,6,5, 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17, 18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,31,32,33

9040 DATA "ROPE", "LADDER", "STARR BO "GREEN LIQUID", "BOOK", "CIGAR BO X", "NAILS", "HAPMER", "WOOD", "GOLD BO X", "SHEET", "SHEET", "SHEET", "SHEET", "SHEET", "SHEET", "SHEET", "SHEET", "SHEET", "MOULD", "SHEET", "SHE

9930 DEF FN A()=((65536* PEEK 23 674+256* PEEK 23673+ PEEK 23672) /50)

9940 PDKE 23674,0: PDKE 23673,0: PDKE 23672,0: RETURN 9950 IF R(1)=54 THEN CLS: PRIN

7733 THE EVILS THEN LUES PRIN THE EVILS THE BELLONGED TO BE STRENGTH OF THE ST

T INK 4; " YOU ARE TOO SLOW.THE SMELL WAS A DEADLY GAS AND YOU HAVE DIED BECAUSE OF IT."

9970 IF FN A()>2000 THEN CLS:
PRINT INK 4;" YOU HAVE NOT EA
TEN THE FRUIT OFLIFE AND HAVE CO
NSEQUENTLY DIED."
9980 PRINT INK 1;" UN
LUCKY"

9990 FOR F=1 TO 30: BEEP .01,F: NEXT F: FOR F=30 TO 1 STEP -1: B EEP .01,F: NEXT F: FOR F=1 TO 30 STEP 2: BEEP .01,F: NEXT F: FOR F=30 TO 1 STEP -2: BEEP .01,F: NEXT F: GO TO 9990

9999 CLEAR : SAVE "FOR LOVE" LIN E 1

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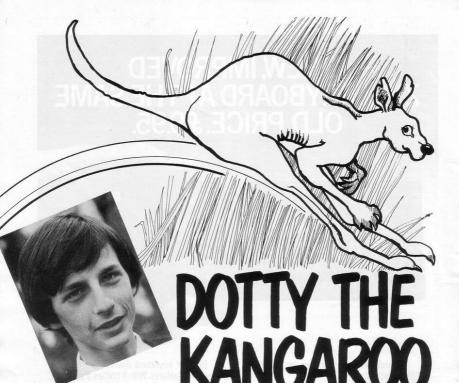
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OU PLAY THE part of Dotty the kangaroo who has been put on a course to test his intelligence and physical ability. Work out the way to escape from each room, but first jump onto the red blocks as doing this will show you where the exit is. When you have completed the course you start again only, this time, strange things happen. As you jump onto the blocks they may disappear and leave you stranded in mid-air. If you are agile you will be be able to jump to the nearest block to avoid certain death in the shark-filled waters below.

The Kangaroo was written for the 16K Spectrum by Ian McTavish, aged 14, who is a pupil of Bristol Grammar School, Shirehampton, Bristol. McTavish, a former ZX-81 owner has had his Spectrum since March and this is the first program he has written.



Cub musica

1-18 Set up user-defined

graphics and variables 20-90 Set up screen and display instructions

00-150 Print background room graphics

graphics 155-160 Print foreground room

graphics
490-640 Bounce loop
700-730 Red block routine
2100-2150 Test one graphics
2200-2250 Test two graphics

2300-2350 Test three graphics 2400-2450 Test four graphics

2600-2700 Next phase 5000-5070 Lose life

Variables

Graphics: q="room" block i,j=kangaroo

x,y Kangaroo co-ordinates e,r Kangaroo co-ordinates for testing 1 Test number (1-4)

sc Score

men Lives left

qw Phase flag (0=first, 1=second)

q Bounce count (q=2, three character bounce)

KX,KY Character location above red block

Read variables for user-

defined graphics n,1 Loop counters

General Notes

 Line 80 is redundant as it contains one PAUSE too many.

2 Lines 87 and 5040 are redundant as they serve the same function as the following PAUSEs.

3 Line 510 contains two IFs. This works, but is not good programming technique. A better form would be: IF first condition THEN GOTO line containing second IF and LET statements.

4 If you find the game too difficult as it stands try giving the kangaroo more bounce by increasing q to 3 in line 510.

5 PRINT statements such as line 70 should be PRINT'.

SET UP 1

Introduction and instructions Set up user-defined graphics, sc, 1

1 REM Dotty the kangaroo 2 LET qw=0 3 LET a*="I

5 DATA 255,129,129,129,129,12 9,129,255

10 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: POKE USR "g"+n,a: NEXT n JSR "q"+n,a: NEXT n 12 DATA 24,24,16,60,48,120,136

,4 14 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: POKE

USR "i"+n,a: NEXT r 16 DATA 24,24,8,60,12,30,17,32

18 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: POKE USR "j"+n,a: NEXT 20 BORDER 2: PAPER 0

25 CLS 30 PRINT AT 1,7; FLASH 1; INK

6; "Dotty The Kangaroo" 40 INK 7: PRINT AT 4,0; "Imagi ne yourself as a kangaroo. You h ave been captured by the mad ing and put on a course to test mad K your inteligence and your physi

cal ability."
50 PRINT: PRINT
60 PRINT "You must work out th e way to getthrough each room.": PRINT : PRINT "The only way to survive is....": PRINT : PRINT "

To complete the course."
70 PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "USE
KEYS 5 for left 8 for right" BO PAUSE O

86 PAUSE O: CLS : PRINT : PRIN "Ps...you might find it easier to get out if you jump on the red block."

87 IF INKEY\$ <> "" THEN BO TO 97 BB PAUSE O

90 LET sc=0: LET 1=1: LET men=

SET UP 2

Print room graphics without jump block

Initialise x and y

100 LET y=17: LET x=2

110 CLS

120 PRINT "TEST NO.";1;" men ';: FOR i=1 TO men: PRINT ; INK 3; "I"; : NEXT i: PRINT " SCORE="

"; PAPER 0; "GGQ "; AT 19,0; "GGGGGG"; PAPER 1; " "; PAPER O; "QQQ"; AT 18,0; "QQQQQ

"Q": NEXT i 150 BEEP .4,-34: PAUSE 4: BEEP .4,-30: PAUSE 4: BEEP .4,-26: PA USE 4: BEEP .4,-18: PAUSE 2: BEE P.8,-22: FOR i=1 TO 4: PAUSE 2: BEEP .2,(-22-2*i): NEXT i

If all four tests complete THEN call NEWPHASE, otherwise call TEST 1, where l=1 to 4.

155 IF 1=5 THEN GO TO 2600 160 GO SUB 2000+1*100

MAIN 2

Set up test co-ordinates for kangaroo (e=x, r=v)

IF kangaroo in water (y>19) THEN call LOSELIFE

IF kangaroo on a block then call bounce count (q=2)AND IF new phase (qw=1) AND random number (1-10)=1 THEN erase block below and print new block at random co-ordinates (y = 1-18, x = 2-28) IF kangaroo descending (q=-1) THEN jump to MAIN3 Decrement r and q (ascending)

490 LET e=x: LET r=y
500 IF y>19 THEN BD TD 5000
510 IF SCREEN\$ (y+1,x) <> " THEN LET q=2: IF qw=1 AND INT (RND *10)=1 THEN PRINT AT y+1 ,x;": PRINT AT INT (RND *18)+1, INT (RND *27)+2;"@" 520 IF q=-1 THEN GD TO 600 530 LET r=r-1 540 LET q=q-1 560 BEEP (q+1)/100,-20

MAIN 3 Turn kangaroo to face left or right. Scan keyboar and update test x coordinate (e=e+key 8-key 5) IF through hold (e>31) THEN increment test number (1 = 1 + 1)update score, jump to SETUP 2. Erase old kangaroo. If r,e impossible then jump to MAIN

IF descent (ql-1) AND nothing below (null character) THEN increment r. r.e are O.K. so set x=e, y=r

600 IF INKEY\$ ="8" THEN LET a 401 IF INKEYS ="5" THEN LET a 602 LET e=e+(INKEY\$ ="8")-(IN 602 LET #=## (INKEY\$ #="9") - (IN KEY\$ #=5") THEN LET 1=1+1: LE 7 sc=sc+1+2: GD TD 100 604 PRINT AT Y,x;" " 605 IF SCREEN\$ (r,e) <> " " TH EN GD TD 630 610 IF SCREEN\$ (r+1,e)=" " AND g=-1 THEN LET r=r+1 615 LET y=r: LET x=e

MAIN 4

Print new kangaroo IF on red block THEN call OPEN

630 PRINT AT y,x; INK 3;a\$
635 IF y=ky AND x=kx THEN BD S **UB 700** 640 BD TD 490

Jump to MAIN 1

Erase two blocks in right hand wall Update score Erase red block

Re-set kx,ky (=0)

700 PRINT AT 15,31;" "; AT 14, 31: 710 BEEP .01,30: BEEP .02,10 720 LET sc=sc+1 725 PRINT AT y+1,x; INK 6;"Q": LET ky=0: LET kx=0 730 RETURN

TEST 1

Print the jump blocks Set location of character position above red blocks: ky=9, kx=9

2100 PRINT AT 15,7; "QQQQQ"; AT 10,7; "QQ"; PAPER 2; "Q"; PAPER 0; 2105 PRINT AT 13,1; "QQQQ"; AT 1 3.17: "QQQ"

2140 LET ky=9: LET kx=9 2150 RETURN

TEST 2

As in TEST 1 ky=13, kx=1

2200 PRINT AT 14,1; PAPER 2; "Q" ; PAPER 0; "Q" 2210 FOR 1=9 TO 29 STEP 5: PRINT AT 19-1/5,1-1;"QQ"; AT 11+1/5, i-2; "Q": NEXT i 2220 LET ky=13: LET kx=1 2250 RETURN

TEST 3 As in TEST 1 ky=3, kx=1

2300 PRINT AT 4,1; PAPER 2:"Q": PAPER 0: "000"

2310 FDR i=1 TD 6: PRINT AT 20-i*3,i*4;"00"; AT (i*3)+2,(i*4)+3 ;"00": NEXT i 2320 LET ky=3: LET kx=1 2350 RETURN

TEST 4

As in TEST 1 ky=3, kx=5

2400 FOR i=9 TO 24 STEP 5: PRINT AT 19,i;"Q"; AT 20,i;"Q": NEXT 2410 FOR i=1 TO 3: PRINT AT i*5

1; "0": IF i>1 THEN PRINT AT 1*5)-2, 4; "0" 2420 NEXT i 2430 PRINT AT 4,5; PAPER 2; "Q"

2440 LET ky=3: LET kx=5 2450 RETURN

NEWPHASE

Re-set test number (1 = 1)Update score Print new phase warning Set new phase flag (qw=1) Add bonus life (men = men + 1) Jump to SETUP 2

2600 LET 1=1 2610 LET sc=sc+5 2630 FOR i=-30 TO 30: BEEP .01,i · NEYT 4 2640 PRINT AT 10,10; FLASH 1;"
AMAZING ! ": FOR i=1 TO 500: NEX
T i: PRINT : PRINT "but the evil

king has decided totry the expe riment again just to make sure of the results." 2650 FOR i=30 TO -30 STEP -1: BE

EP .01,1: NEXT i 2660 PAUSE 350 2670 PRINT : PRINT "you might fi nd some differences'

2680 PAUSE 150 2690 LET qw=1 2695 LET men=men+1 2700 GD TD 100

LOSELIFE

Decrement lives (men=men-1) Print men (and why one life lost) If any lives left THEN jump to SETUP 2 Print score Re-run program

5000 FOR i=1 TO 5: BEEP .2,i*5: BEEP .1,i*2: NEXT i 5010 LET men=men-1 5020 CLS

5030 PRINT AT 7,0; "you have jus t found out that thewater is ful 1 of kangaroo eating ARKS

5035 PRINT : PRINT : PRINT men;"
lives left"
5040 IF INKEY\$ <> "" THEN GO

TD 5040 5045 PAUSE 0 5050 IF men>0 THEN GO TO 100 5060 PRINT : PRINT "You scored:

5070 FOR i=1 TO 100: NEXT i: RUN

excalibur

OLLECT the swords scattered about the castle of Camelot. There is a time limit on each screen and you must watch for the dreaded diamonds and the magic doors

which Merlin has put down to trap you. Excalibur was written for the 16K Spectrum by Leigh Howetts, of Deeping St James, Peterborough.

5 POKE 23658,8: POKE 23609,10 BORDER 6: PAPER 0: INK 7: CLS

10 FOR F=0 TO 47: READ A: POKE USR "A"+F, A: NEXT F

20 DATA 136,255,34,255,136,255 34,255,126,129,189,165,165,189, 129,126,7,13,25,178,100,104,240, 148

30 DATA 60.102.195.129.129.195 ,102,60,24,60,118,251,251,118,60 ,24,66,66,66,126,66,66,66,66

35 LET HI=0: LET H\$="NOBODY": GO SUB 1000: LET A=1: GO SUB 400

40 LET LEV=0: LET MON=15: LET DEL=0: LET LI=3: LET SC=0

45 CLS : LET TIME=100: LET SW= 0: LET X=1: LET Y=17
50 PRINT AT 0,0; INK 5; AAAAA

АААААААААААААААААААААА 60 PRINT AT 18,0; INVERSE 1;

70 FOR F=0 TO 18: PRINT 0; INK 5; "A": NEXT F: PRINT AT 17,0; INK 5; "(ig8)"

80 FOR F=4 TO 17: PRINT INK 5

; AT F,4; "A"; AT F,3; INK 2; "E": NEXT F: PRINT AT 3,3; INK 2; "E

85 FOR G=3 TD 12: PRINT AT G, 5; INK 2; "F": NEXT G: FOR G=10 T D 17: PRINT AT G,6; INK 2; "F": NEXT G

90 FOR F=0 TO 15: PRINT AT F. 8; INK 5; "A": NEXT F 95 PRINT AT 11,20

95 PRINT AT 11,20; INK 5; "AAA AA"; AT 9,16; INK 4; "AAAAA"; AT 7,12; INK 5; "AAAAA"

100 PRINT AT 15,9; INK 5; "AAAA

AAAAAAAAAAAAA"
105 BRIGHT 1: PRINT AT 17,3;"C "; AT 3,4; "C"; AT 10,24; "C"; AT 8,20; "C"; AT 6,16; "C"; AT 3,18; "C"; AT 3,26; "C"; AT 9,30; "C": BR C"; AT

110 FOR F=10 TO 17: PRINT AT F ,22; INK 2; "F": NEXT F: FOR F=8 TO 14: PRINT AT F,18; INK 2; "F" : NEXT F: FOR F=6 TO 14: PRINT

AT F,14; INK 2; "F": NEXT F 115 FOR F=0 TO 17: PRINT AT F, 31; INK 5; "A": NEXT F 120 FOR F=3 TO 15: PRINT AT F,

10; INK 2; "F": NEXT F

130 PRINT AT 4,11; INK 5; "AAAA AAAAAAAAAAA

140 FOR F=3 TO 15: PRINT AT F, 2B; INK 2; "F": NEXT F: PRINT AT 10,29; "AA" 150 IF LEV >= 1 THEN PRINT AT

14,12; INK 5; "A": PRINT AT 9,1 155 IF LEV >= 2 THEN PRINT AT

3,16; INK 5; "A"; AT 11,21; " "; AT 5,14; INK 2; "F"; AT 4,14; INK 2; "F"; AT 3,14; INK 2; "F"
160 IF LEV >= 3 THEN PRINT AT 2: "F

17,7; INK 5; "A"; AT 14,8; INK 0

170 IF LEV>3 THEN LET LI=LI+1 200 LET D=0: PRINT AT Y,X; INK

7; FLASH 1; "B": PAUSE 10: PRINT AT Y,X: FLASH 1; "D": PAUSE 10 210 PRINT AT 21,1; "SC="; SC;;

LIVES=";LI;" TIME="; INT TIME;" LEV=";LEV+1;" "

220 IF INKEY\$ ="P" AND ATTR (Y,X+1) <> 5 THEN LET X=X+1: PRI AT Y.X-1:"

230 IF INKEY\$ ="0" AND ATTR (Y,X-1) <> 5 THEN LET X=X-1: PRI

Y,X-1) <> 3 IMEN LE: A-A-1: FRI NT AT Y,X-1; ""
240 IF ATTR (Y-1,X)=2 AND INK EY\$ ="Q" THEN LET Y=Y-1: BEEP. 007,Y: PRINT AT Y+1,X; INK 2; "F

245 IF ATTR (Y+1,X)=2 AND INK EY\$ ="A" THEN LET Y=Y+1: BEEP . 007,Y: PRINT AT Y-1,X; INK 2;"F

SCREEN\$ (Y+1,X)=" " THE N LET Y=Y+1: BEEP .05,y: PRINT AT Y,X; FLASH 1; "B"; AT Y-1,X;"
": LET D=D+1: GO TO 410

250 IF

260 IF ATTR (Y-1, X)=20 THEN G D SUB 6000

270 IF ATTR (Y,X+1)=71 OR ATT R (Y,X-1)=71 THEN RANDOMIZE US R 32529: LET SC=SC+100: LET SW=S W+1: PRINT AT Y, X+1: " ": AT Y, X

280 PRINT AT 17, MON; INK 6; "E" : PRINT AT 17, MON-1; " : IF MON =25 THEN LET MON=15: PRINT AT 17.25: "

285 IF X=0 AND Y=17 AND SW=8 TH LET LEV=LEV+1: LET SC=SC+100 O: 60 SUB 2000: 60 TO 45 290 IF ATTR (Y, X+1)=6 DR ATTR

(Y,X-1)=6 THEN GD SUB 6000 300 PRINT AT 19,0; INK del;"(1 1*igB:iE:iX:iC:iA:iL:iI:iB:iU:iR 12*ig8) 310 IF

TIME-.5 <= 0 THEN GO TO 6000 320 IF SW=8 THEN PRINT AT 17,

0: FLASH 1:"

390 IF DEL=2 THEN PRINT AT 17 ,8;" "; AT 16,8;" "; AT 4,24;" : AT 15.27:" ": BEEP .01,-10 395 IF DEL=4 THEN PRINT AT 17

,8; PAPER 2; INK 4; "(g5)"; AT 16 ,8; "(g5)"; AT 4,24; "(g5)"; AT 15 ,27; "(g5)": LET DEL=0: BEEP .01,

400 LET TIME=TIME-.3: LET MON=M ON+1: LET DEL=DEL+1: GO TO 200

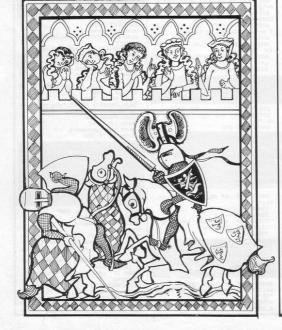
410 IF SCREEN\$ (Y+1,X) <> " "
THEN RANDOMIZE USR 32529
415 IF D >= 6 THEN 60 SUB 6000 : GO TO 450

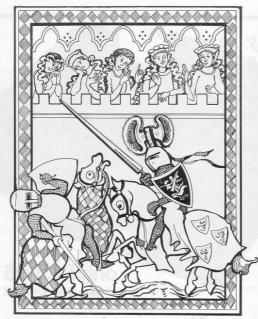
420 GD TD 250 1000 RESTORE 1000: FOR F=32500 T D 32555: READ A: POKE F,A: NEXT

1010 DATA 6,4,197,33,15,1,17,2,0 ,229,205,181,3,225,17,16,0,167,2 37,90,125,254,255,32,237,193,16, 230,201

1020 DATA 0,6,1,197,33,0,3,17,1, 0,229,205,181,3,225,17,16,0,167, 237,82,32,240,193,16,233,201 1100 RETURN

2000 PRINT AT 8,10; "WELL DONE ! ; AT 10,8; "LEVEL "; LEV; " COMPLE





2005 FOR F=-1 TO -4 STEP -1: FOR E=1 TO 4: BEEP .1,F: BEEP .1,6: BEEP .1,13: BEEP .1,14 2020 IF INKEY\$ ="" THEN NEXT E : NEXT F: 60 TO 2005

2030 RETURN

3010 PRINT AT 9,11; FLASH 1; "GA ME OVER" 3015 BEEP 1,9: BEEP 1,5: BEEP .5 ,4: BEEP .5,7: BEEP .5,5: BEEP .

5,-3: BEEP 2,2 3020 IF SC>HI THEN INPUT "PLEAS E ENTER YOUR NAME: "; LINE H\$: LE T HI=SC: IF LEN H\$>8 THEN GO T 0 3020

3030 PAUSE 100: CLS 4000 BRIGHT 1: LET A=A+1: IF A > = 6 THEN LET A=0

4010 RRINT AT 4,1; INK A+4; "THI S IS THE GAME OF~EXCALIBUR~"" Y
OU "; FLASH 1; "B"; FLASH 0'" MUS
T COLLECT UP ALL OF THE SWO RDS C SCATTERED ABOUT THE CAS

4020 PRINT INK A+3; " YOU HAVE TIME LIMI THREE LIVES AND A T. WATCH OUT FOR THE DREADED D IAMOND E AND THE
RS THAT MERLIN HAS
TO TRAP YOU." MAGIC DOD PUT DOWN

4025 PRINT INK A; " USE KEYS: 0,P :Q,A" 4030 PRINT AT 20,4; INK A+3; "HI

GHSCORE=";HI;" BY ";H# 4100 PRINT AT 2,1; INVERSE 1; I NK a;" E X C A L I B U R

4110 RANDOMIZE USR 32500: RANDO MIZE USR 32529: IF INKEY# =" THEN GD TO 4000 4120 BRIGHT 0: CLS : GD TO 40 6000 FOR F=1 TO 4: RANDOMIZE US R 32500: NEXT F: LET SC=SC-100:

6010 IF LI=0 THEN GD SUB 3010

LET LI=LI-1: LET SW=0 6020 CLS : GD TD 45





PROGRAM for budding spies, moles and all members of secret societies. Choose a code number between one and 65535. Your ZX-81 will then encode a message for you. Once this has been done, send the message and code number to your accomplice, and the message can be de-

coded on another ZX-81 with the same program. Keep your code number safe and your enemies will spend weeks searching through the permutations before they can decode your letter.

Enigma was written for the 16K ZX-81 by Robert Street of Belper, Derbyshire.

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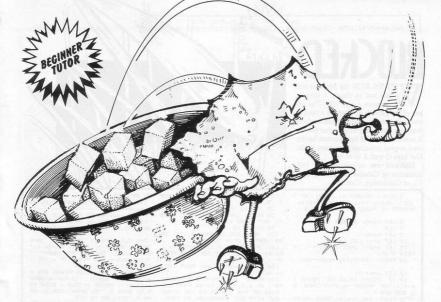
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LLER CORNFLAKE

HE OBJECT of Killer Cornflake is to collect as many sugar lumps as possible and place them on the score in the dish. You will be pursued by a Killer Cornflake as it attempts to crunch you. After typing-in the program, enter LET A=PI/PI and LET X=VAL "20". Use GOTO 1 to

Written for the 1K ZX-81 by Scott Burgess, aged 15, of High Green, Sheffield.

Main code

1-5 Set up variables — SETUP 8-10 Program management - MAIN 26-27 Program management - MAIN

14-17 Computer control - FLAKE 19-25 Player control - SPOON

Variables/Characters used A,B Y,X co-ordinates of spoon X,Y Y,X co-ordinates of flake Note reversal of conventional X,Y

notation. S Sugar count

E Dummy variable used for exit Graphics variables

X\$ Sugar lump - "gh" or " " Graphics character

"-O"Spoon "I""Flake

"gy"Dish/bowl "gt"Dish/bowl

For the purpose of describing how the program works "module" names have been given to the different sections of the program. These have no programming significance, but are the ones which might have been used in stage four of a structured approach as described in Program Tutor this month.

SET UP sets up the variables. A=1 and X=20 must also be added before the program is executed. GOTO 1 is therefore used to avoid clearing these when the program is executed. Practically, this retains vertical separation between spoon and flake, with only horizontal separation restored to its original value.

MAIN prints the graphics for the spoon, flake, sugar, dish and sugar bowl, x\$ is used for the sugar or lack of it in the sugar bowl, and not for the sugar being carried by the spoon. Call FLAKE, call SPOON. If SPOON =FLAKE that is, if A=X, and B=Y, then print CRUNCH and exit. If there is no sugar in the sugar bowl that is, if x\$="", then print SPOON=SUGAR. Clear screen. Jump to main.

FLAKE controls movement left, right, up and down by comparing the values of X and Y, A and B.

SPOON checks whether spoon=sugar in bowl or, in Basic, whether A = 15 and B = 25. If so x\$ = "" is set for erase. It also checks whether sugar = dish or, in Basic, whether A=5, B=4 and x\$=" ". If these are all true, the sugar count is increased by one and x\$ is changed to x\$="(gh)" to print the sugar in the bowl. Finally the keyboard is scanned and the co-ordinates A and B are altered accordingly



RINCKED

HEN RUN the program will ask you to choose a velocity between 1 and 100. The object of the game is to cross the screen as many times as possible without crashing into your line or any of the other points. It seems easy at first but becomes harder once several crossings have been made. Use keys Q and A to move.

Blocked was written for the 16K Spectrum by Claudio de Castilho, aged 12, of Cambridge, Cambs.

1 CLS : BRIGHT 1: INPUT AT 0 ,0;" Velocity(1 TO 100) ";ve: BORDER 0: PAPER 0: INK 7: CLS

2 LET hi=0: GD ,SUB 100

3 CLS 5 LET sc=0

10 LET a=1: LET b=1

15 LET a=a+(INKEY\$ ="q")-(IN KEY\$ ="a")

16 PRINT AT 0,10; "High="; hi

18 LET b=b+(1)

19 IF POINT (b,a) OR POINT (b+1,a) OR POINT (b,a+1) THEN GO SUB 300

20 PLOT INK 4;b,a: BEEP ve/10 00, (a*2)/10

23 LET sc=sc+1: PRINT AT 0,0;
'Score=":sc

IN

24 IF b=254 THEN LET b=1: BEE 5.0 25 IF a=0 THEN LET a=1 26 PLOT INK 6; INT (RND *255 INT (RND *175)

30 GO TO 15 100 DRAW 255,0: DRAW 0,175: DR AW -255,0: DRAW 0,-175 110 PRINT AT 0,12; PAPER 4; I

110 PRINT AT 0,12; PAPER 4; I NK 3; INVERSE 1; FLASH 1; BLOCKE

120 FOR t=-60 TO 60: BEEP .02, t: NEXT t 130 PRINT AT 3,5; "C.F.C PRESEN

130; AT 4, 3; TRY TO SO FROM ONE SIDE OF THE SECREN TO THE OTHER SOME WITH OUT CHARSHIMS DN YOUR LINE OR ON THE OTHER SEMS TO BE EASY BUT IT GETS HARDER. READVITHE KEYS ARE 0, 'A "; AT 20,8; "PRE

SS ANY KEY"

140 PAUSE 0: PRINT AT 20,0;"**
********NDW-----":
PAUSE 100: PAUSE 100: CLS

150 DRAW 255,0: DRAW 0,175: DR AW -255,0: DRAW 0,-175: RETURN

300 CLS : PRINT AT 10,10; INVE RSE 1; PAPER 3; INK 4; FLASH 1;" Game Over": BEEP 1,-20: PRINT '' "Your Score was ";sc: IF sc>hi T HEN LET hi=sc

310 PRINT AT 20,2; "Press any k ey to play again (I for instro ctions)": PAUSE 0: CLS: DRAW 25 5,0: DRAW 0,175: DRAW -255,0: DR AW 0,-175: GD TD 315

AW 0,-175: GO TO 315 315 IF INKEY\$ <> "i" THEN GO TO 3 320 GD SUB 100: GO TO 3

320 GD SUB 100: GD TD 3 500 RUN



5 BORDER 4: PAPER 0: INK 7: C

10 GD SUB 1000

15 LET s=0: LET 1=3 20 LET x= INT (RND *30): LET

20 LET x= INT (RND *30): LET y=15: LET a=17: LET b=0 25 PRINT AT 0,0; "SCORE=";s;"

FUEL TANKS=";1 30 PRINT AT a,b;"A": LET aa=a

: LET bb=b 35 BEEP .003,10 40 PRINT AT y,x;"+"

45 LET yy=y: LET xx=x 50 LET y=y+(INKEY\$ ="6" AND y (21)-(INKEY\$ ="7" AND y>5) 60 LET x=x+(INKEY\$ ="8")-(IN

KEY\$ ="5") 65 IF INKEY\$ ="0" THEN GO SU

B 200 70 IF x<0 THEN LET x=30 B0 IF x>30 THEN LET x=0 90 LET b=b+2: IF b=30 THEN PR INT AT a,30; "": LET b=0: LET a =a+1: IF a=21 THEN 80 TO 500

100 PRINT AT yy,xx;" "; AT aa, bb;" " 110 GD TO 25

200 PLOT 0,175: DRAW INK 2;×*8

205 BEEP .05,5 210 IF y=a AND x=b THEN LET s= s+10: FOR n=10 TO 40: BEEP .01,n : NEXT n: CLS : GO TO 20

220 CLS : RETURN 500 LET 1=1-1 510 FOR n=49 TD 56: BEEP .01,n:

NEXT n 520 IF 1>0 THEN CLS : 60 TO 20

530 BEEP RND ,s/10 540 PRINT AT 10,10; "ALL FUEL L OST"; AT 11,10; "(GAME OVER)" 550 INPUT "ANOTHER GD (Y/N)"; a* 560 IF a*="y" OR a*="Y" THEN R

UN 570 STOP

1000 FOR n=0 TO 7 1010 READ a: POKE USR "a"+n,a:

NEXT n 1020 DATA 36,126,219,255,90,102, INE UP your sights with the approaching alien and fire your laser using "0". If you allow the alien to pass it will take one of your fuel tanks. Once all your fuel tanks have been taken you will be left drifting in space.

Cockpit was written for the 16K Spectrum by James Newall, aged 11, of Killamarsh, near Sheffield.

0,0 1030 PRINT AT 2,7; INVERSE 1;"S INCLAIR PROGRAMS"; INK 2; AT 4,1 2;"PRESENT" 1035 FOR n=0 TO 20: BEEP .01, IN

T (RND *55): NEXT n 1040 PRINT AT 10,12; INVERSE 1; "CDCKPIT" 1045 PRINT AT 10,11; FLASH 1;"(

1045 PRINT AT 10,11; FLASH 1; "(
195)"; AT 10,19; "(95)"; AT 11,11
; "(1912"**14731142)"; AT 9,11; "(19
417*493197)"
1050 PRINT PAPER 4; AT 15,4; "PR
ESS ANY KEY TO PLAY"; INK 1; PA
PER 6; AT 17,3; "OR SPACE FOR INS

TRUCTIONS"
1060 IF INKEY\$ ="" THEN GO TO
1060

1070 IF INKEY\$ =" " THEN GD SU B 1100

1080 PAUSE 0: CLS : RETURN 1100 CLS : PRINT "Controls are:" : PRINT : PRINT " 5 6 7 8 0": PR INT " < d ^> FIRE"

1105 FOR n=10 TO 40: BEEP .01,n: BEEP .01,n-2: NEXT n 1110 PRINT : PRINT " A=10 POINTS

1120 PRINT : PRINT "PRESS ANY KE Y": PAUSE O: CLS : RETURN

ALIEN TROOPSHIP

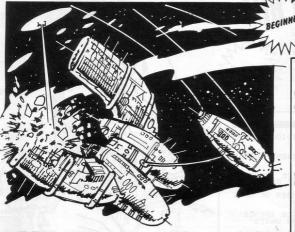
ARTH is being invaded by a fleet of alien troopships. They appear one at a time and if one descends far enough it will land and deploy its warriors over the surface of Earth. To prevent them doing so you have to launch a missile using any key

and guide it using keys Z and M.

Alien Troopship was written for the 1K ZX-81 by Barry Bayley of Telford, Shropshire. To play with a RAM pack connected, enter POKE 16389,68 and NEW before LOADing.







gauge will be shown at the bottom of the screen and you can see your ship in perspective. The enemy can be seen on your radar and must be avoided using keys 5 and 8 for left

OUR RADAR and damage and right, as you will be shot if you do not move. You have three lives and the game ends if these are used.

Megatron Run was written for the 16K ZX-81 by Anthony Skraga of Gosport, Hants.





NINE STOP

THE CURSOR runs quickly along a series of numbers. Test your reactions by pressing "S" to stop it on the number nine.

Nine Stop was written for the 1K ZX-81 by Brian Forsyth of Kirkaldy, Fife. BEGINNER

```
1 LET A=0

10 PRINT AT 0,0; "M23456789"
12 SCSUB 10 0,0; "183456789"
20 GOSUB 10 0
35 GOSUB 10 0
40 PRINT AT 0,0; "128456789"
35 GOSUB 10 0
50 PRINT AT 0,0; "128456789"
45 GOSUB 10 0
50 PRINT AT 0,0; "123456789"
55 GOSUB 110 0
60 PRINT AT 0,0; "123456789"
65 GOSUB 110 0
70 PRINT AT 0,0; "123456789"
75 GOSUB 110 0,0; "123456789"
75 GOSUB 110 0,0; "123456789"
75 GOSUB 110 0,0; "123456789"
100 LET A=1
100 100 LET A=
```

ELECTRICITY BILL

AKE sure that you are not being charged too much for electricity with Electricity Bill for the 1K ZX-81. Input the price per unit and the numbers on your meter and your ZX-81 will tell you what your bill should be.

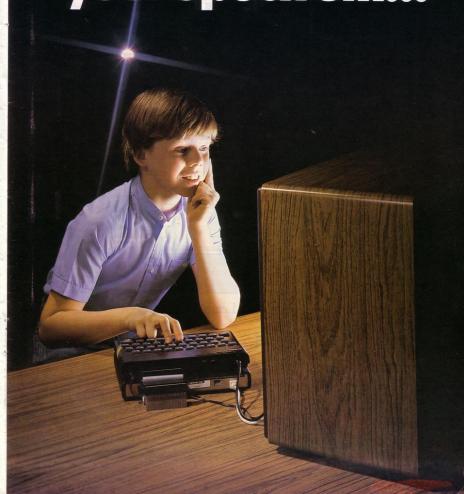
Written by Brian Forsyth of Fife, Scotland.



10 PRINT AT 0,6; "ELECTRICITY 2
20 PRINT "INPUT PREVIOUS READI
NO. 30 INPUT "INPUT PRESENT READIN
G" 50 PRINT "INPUT PRICE (PENCE)
PER UNIT FOR FIRST SET OF UNITS"
70 INPUT PI
SO PRINT "INPUT NUMBER OF UNIT
S AT THAT PRICE"
100 PRINT "INPUT PRICE (PENCE)
PER UNIT FOR REMAINING UNITS"
105 INPUT NEUT PRINT "MISTAKE
IN READINGS"
120 LET U=T
130 IF U; N THEN PRINT "£"; N*P1/
100+(Un) *P2/100
110 IF U; N THEN PRINT "£"; N*P1/
100+(Un) *P2/100
110 IF U; N THEN PRINT "£"; U*P1/

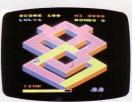






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FOLLOW

1 BEEP .1,41: SAVE "Follower" LINE 2: FOR n=30 TO 40: BEEP .1

2 RESTORE : BORDER O: PAPER O : INK 7: CLS

10 OVER 0: FOR N= USR "A" TO

20 READ A: POKE N,A: NEXT N 30 DATA 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,255,128, 128,128,128,128,128,128,255,255, 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,255,128,128,128,12 8,128,128,128

40 PRINT AT 20,0; FLASH 1; "Pr ess any key to play 'Follower'

50 RESTORE 50: FOR Z=1 TO 17: READ A,B

55 IF INKEY# <> "" THEN GO TO 90 60 IF Z/2= INT (Z/2) THEN PRI

AT 5,7; " FOLLOWER ": GD TD 70 65 PRINT AT 5,7; "F O L L O W

70 BEEP A,B: NEXT Z: GD TD 50

80 DATA .5,15,.2,15,.2,8,.2,15 1,15,.5,20,.5,15,1,8,.5,15,.2,1 5,.2,8,.2,15,1,15,.3,24,0,0,.2,2

90 DIM D(10): DIM P(10)

95 BORDER 1: PAPER 1: CLS 100 FOR n=0 TO 254 STEP 16: PLD n,0: DRAW 0,160: NEXT n 110 FOR n=0 TO 168 STEP 16: PLO 0,n: DRAW 240,0: NEXT n 120 PRINT AT 0,0; " A B C D E F G H I J K L M N D"

130 FOR N=2 TO 20 STEP 2: PRINT AT N,30+(N <> 20); DVER 1;N/2: NEXT N

140 FOR N=1 TO 10 150 LET A=(INT (RND *10)) *2:

LET B=(INT (RND *15))*2 155 LET DA=A: LET OB=B

160 DVER 1 170 FOR G=1 TO N

190 LET A=A+((INT (RND *3)-1) *2)

200 LET B=B+((INT (RND *3)-1) *2) 210 IF A<2 THEN LET A=2

220 IF A>20 THEN LET A=20 230 IF B<0 THEN LET B=0 240 IF B>28 THEN LET B=28

250 IF A=DA AND B=DB THEN GO T

0 190 255 PRINT INK (RND *4)+3; AT A,B;"(2*ig8)"; AT A+1,B;"(2*ig8)

257 FOR D=1 TO 50: NEXT D

258 PRINT AT A,B;"(2*ig8)"; AT A+1,B;"(2*ig8)"
259 LET O(G)=A: LET P(G)=B 260 NEXT G

270 LET DA=A: LET DB=B

280 NEXT G 290 LET A=2: LET B=0: LET OA=A:

LET OB=B 300 FOR G=1 TO N 310 PRINT INK 6; AT A,B; "AB";

AT A+1,B;"CD" 320 LET A=A+((INKEY\$ ="6" AND A<20)-(INKEY\$ ="7" AND A>2))*2: LET B=B+((INKEY\$ ="8" AND B<28

)-(INKEY\$ ="5" AND B>0))*2 330 PRINT AT DA, DB; "AB"; AT DA +1,0B; "CD"

340 LET OB=B: LET OA=A 350 IF INKEY# = CHR# 13 THEN GD TD 400

370 GD TD 310 400 IF A=0(G) AND B=P(G) THEN

GO TO 450 410 BEEP .5,14: BEEP .5,16: BEE P .5,12: BEEP .5,0: BEEP 2,7 420 PRINT BRIGHT 1; OVER 0; AT 0,0; "WRONG - YOU SHOULD BE HERE

430 PRINT AT D(G),P(G);"**"; A T D(G)+1,P(G); "**"

440 FOR F=1 TO 220: NEXT F: GO TO 1000

450 BEEP .05, RND *60 455 NEXT G

460 NEXT N

1000 BORDER 7: PAPER 7: INK 1: C 19

1010 PRINT "You scored ";n;". Wh "you as:

ich classes": "you as:"
1020 PRINT AT 5,10;"a pilchard.
"; AT 7,10;"a prune."; AT 9,10;"
a Wally."; AT 11,10;"a Brian."; AT 13,10; "average."; AT 15,10; "b etter than average."; AT 17,10; " good."; AT 19,10; "brilliant."; A T 21,10; "a cheat." 1030 IF n=6 THEN LET n=5

1040 FOR t=5 TO 21 STEP 2: PRINT AT t,7;">": FOR s=1 TO 20: NEX s: PRINT AT t,7;">": NEXT t

1050 IF RND >.4 THEN GO TO 104

1060 FOR t=5 TO ((n+2)*2)-1 STEP 2: PRINT AT t.7:">": FOR s=1 T 0 20: NEXT s: PRINT AT t,7;">": NEXT

OLLOW the sequence of squares as shown by the computer. A coloured square is moved round the grid and you must then position a cursor on each of the squares. When you are on a square indicated by the computer you should press ENTER. Use keys 5, 6, 7 and 8 to play.

Follower was written for the 16K Spectrum by Steven Bennett of Loughborough, Leics.

1070 PRINT AT ((n+2)*2)-1,7;" >

1080 INPUT "Do you want to play again? (Y/N)"; LINE t*: IF t*="y" OR t*="Y" THEN RUN 1090 RESTORE 1090: FOR n=1 TO 11

READ a,b: BEEP a,b: NEXT n 1100 DATA .2,1,.09,-60,.1,-4,.1, -4,.1,-4,.4,-3,.58,-4,.1,-60,.3, 0,.09,-60,.2,1

1110 DVFR 0: CLS 1120 PLOT 10,10: DRAW 10,0: DRAW 0,25, PI : DRAW 0,25, PI : DRAW 10,0: DRAW 0,-50

1130 PLDT 50,10: DRAW 0,25: DRAW 12.25: DRAW -12.-25: DRAW -12.2 1140 PLOT 70,10: DRAW 25,0: DRAW

-25,0: DRAW 0,25: DRAW 20,0: DR AW -20,0: DRAW 0,25: DRAW 25,0 1150 FOR n=1 TO 21: LET 1= USR 3 582: NEXT n 1160 BEEP .005,0: GD TD 1160



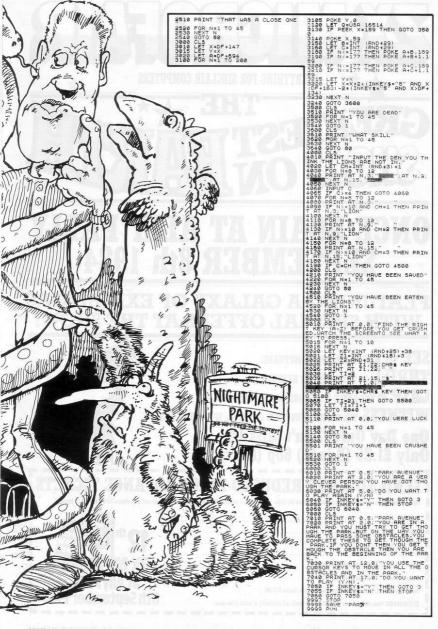


T IS growing dark, and you must make your way home across the maze-like paths of Nightmare Park. Many have entered the park and never returned, and those brave souls who have made their way through have told tales of being transported to other places where they have been faced by pits of lions, herds of stampeding animals and other fearsome sights. If you dare enter the park, use cursor keys 5, 6, 7 and 8 to move.

Written for the 16K ZX-81 by James Harrower of Skelmersdale, Lancashire.

```
400 LET GOTO-INT (RND-5)+1
400 LET GOTO-INT (RND-5)+1
400 GOTO GOTO
400 GOT
```





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THE improvements to Programs Sinclair continue this month with the addition of Pro-Printout. Each month Sinclair Programs will publish a program listing which is professional in both style and content.

These programs have been commissioned from the authors of the best and most successful programs printed in Sinclair Programs last year. First program to be printed in the Pro-Printout series is For Love by Mark Chapman. For Love is a complete adventure set in a large mansion from which the player must escape. It contains a large number of locations and problems so that even experienced players with the listing in front of them will find this a difficult game to com-

Once you have completed the adventure, the listing of For Love shows how adventure games of your own can be developed. Some features included within the game are: a help option, a time limit, and a limit to the amount of directions in which a player can move without certain obiects.

ZX-81 owners will see that Sinclair Programs contains fewer programs for their machine than usual. change does not reflect a change in our commitment to the ZX-81, but a lack of response from ZX-81 owners. Programs printed in the magazine are those submitted by readers, and when we do not receive ZX-81 programs we have no choice but to devote more space to the Spectrum.

If you would like to submit a program to Sinclair Programs please complete the form below and sent it, together with cassette and accompanying letter, to the address given. We pay for each program published.

Das Program ist kaput

second-hand Spectrum, I have very belatedly also come into possession of the October 1983 edition of your magazine. I was very interested to see the German Tester program on page 33. It is a very good idea, but what a pity it is marred by so many mistakes.

The two biggest howlers are in line 250, where the example for indicating an umlauted vowel is based on an e, whereas only a, o and u are ever umlauted; and in lines 1010 and 1510, where the omission of one word from each list means that "der Apotheker" (chemist) is translated as "apple tart" There are several other spelling mistakes, both in the English and German data

Since the correct use of capital letters is essential in the German language, I have entered all the data in capital and lower case, instead of in capitals only. It is then necessary to delete POKE 23658,8 from line 460.

Instead of the awkward arrangement for denoting umlauts, I have made use of user-defined graphics for this purpose, thus: 35 GOSUB 799

240. . . " ' "To represent an umlaut, for lower", "case letters use GRAPHICS mode" ' "of the letter to be modified." ' "For capitals: GRAPHICS B=B

HAVING recently acquired a GRAPHICS C=C GRAPHICS D=D"

799 REM UMLAUT ROU-TINE

- 800 FOR x=USR "a" TO USR "d"+7:READ a: POKE x,a: NEXT x
- 810 FOR x=USR "o" TO USR "o"+7:READ a: POKE o,a: NEXT x
- 820 FOR x=USR "u" TO USR "o"+7:READ a: POKE u.a: NEXT x
- 825 RETURN
- 830 DATA 36, 0, 56, 4, 60, 68, 58, 0
- 840 DATA 36, 60, 66, 66, 126, 66, 66,0
- 850 DATA 36, 60, 66, 66, 66, 66, 60, 0
- 860 DATA 36, 66, 66, 66, 66, 66, 60, 0 870 DATA 36, 0, 24, 36, 36,
- 36, 24, 0
- 880 DATA 36, 0, 36, 36, 36, 36, 24, 0

No doubt it can be done more simply, but I am only a beginner. There remains the problem of a computer which is too stupid to understand that there is more than one answer to the majority of translation questions.

> Peter Beale. Bulford, Salisbury.

Jet Set end

I AM writing to inform you that I have finally finished Jet Set Willy, collecting 83 objects through 60 stages. When you reach the bedroom, Willy walks automatically from the bedroom to the bathroom and then

sticks his head in the toilet, wagging his legs in the air. The sound continues and, believe it or not, that is all that happens.

> John Shields. Haves, Middlesex.

K-Tel program

THANK YOU very much for the copy of the review of our Spectrum game Sorcery, appearing in your July edition. I would also like to extend my thanks for your review of It's Only Rock 'n' Roll. However, I am at pains to point out that I believe this release is accredited to K-Tel and not Virgin.

Jeremy Cook, Commercial Director, Virgin Games

Sabre Wulf

I HEREBY state that I believe myself to be the first person to complete Sabre Wulf from Ultimate Play the Game. With a score of 112 820 on July 7th, 1984 I collected all four pieces of the amulet and entered the cave. I finished with 8 lives remaining, and 72%.

The way to complete this game is to make a map of all 256 screens, and mark all clearings where the amulet could be. Clearings with huts count. I found 32 such clearings, including the start and an odd-shaped clearing near the start. Then visit each of the clearings in turn, and hope for some luck.

If you have not bought this game then do so, for it is another winner from Ulti-

James Sheahan, Camberley, Surrey.

l	Please complete this form and enclose it with any program
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Can your Spectrum teach you anything?

THE SPECTRUM has great potential as an educational machine. When programmed correctly it knows all the right answers, it is never impatient and it combines the fun of a games computer with serious lessons. It is, therefore, not surprising that more and more educational programs are being produced.

The problem, for teachers and pupils, is that these programs are, in many cases, being produced for the wrong reasons. Some manufacturers believe that the current enthusiasm for computer games cannot last, and that when the last games company goes under the educational companies will be selling more than ever before. Other manufacturers believe that the Spectrum will have a wider market, if parents see it as an educational machine which will be good for their children.

Software written for these reasons, rather than by teachers who need it, suffers from various flaws. Simple games such as Hangman, which would no longer sell in their own right, are marketed under the dubious claim that they are educational. Programs are presented as being suitable for young children simply because older children find them boring. There is a general inability to understand how children learn, and what they are capable of doing at different ages.

Higher standards

At the other end of the educational range the standard is much higher. Programs aimed at O-level and A-level students achieve their aims well, and the programmers seem to have a much clearer idea of what they are doing. General interest educational programs, that is those aimed not at pupils but at those studying a subject by choice, are also of a high standard, perhaps because they are written by people who are, themselves, enthusiasts.

The Clever Clogs range of programs is produced by Argus Press Software for children aged from three to ten years old. **Shipshapes** is aimed at children from three upwards and is intended to teach shape recognition to this age group.

There are some points which even

What can we learn from the Spectrum? We review the educational software on the market.

those who have not met a three year-old since they were three themselves would consider essential to a program catering for this age group. Do not include long words. In fact, do not include words at all, as the vast majority of three year olds cannot read. Error trap the program so that pressing the wrong key does not result in the program stopping, or in an unexpected result. Make all shapes bright and bold, and avoid confusing ambiguities.



Shipshapes falls down on every one of these points. For a start, there are a large amount of written instructions, including words such as "rectangle" Glaringly obvious at the beginning of the program is "Let's", written without the apostrophe. The program is in Basic, and is not error-trapped, so pressing the wrong keys could quickly break a child out of the program. When shapes do appear to be identified they are very small, and so arranged that it is not immediately clear whether you are supposed to be identifying these small shapes, or the pattern which they are forming.

Next from Clever Clogs is Sam Safety, for children aged five and upward. This program is designed to teach road safety. The aim is to guide your character around town, crossing roads safely, and picking up prizes where possible. To keep your prize you must identify a road sign correctly. The animation makes this an enjoyable way of



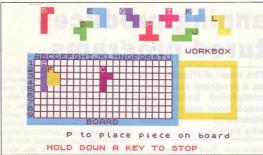
learning road safety, although it is extremely slow and the machine-code action promised on the cover fails to materialise. It would be important, though, to impress upon children that the aerial views shown on screen should be identified with real traffic lights, subways and bridges.

Pitched too high

The questions on road signs appear to be pitched at a rather older age group han 5+, for knowledge of road signs is likely to be of little use to children until they can ride bicycles on the road. The way in which the questions are presented is probably not the best way of teaching recognition of these signs. Multiple choice questions are fair enough, but when some of the answers are amusing, it is all too easy to remember the wrong, but amusing answer, and forget the correct answer.

Music, also in the Clever Clogs range, is aimed at seven year olds and over. It falls down, as do all music programs for the Spectrum, firstly because the Spectrum's BEEPs have very little to do with good music and, secondly, because the Spectrum keyboard is not sufficiently like that of a piano to make simulation practicable. The program allows tunes to be played or composed, but all but the most enthusiastic computer users would learn more by spending time with a tin whistle and manuscript paper.

Blockbluster, which is aimed at children of seven upwards, is the most enjoyable program in the Clever Clogs range. A variety of different shapes are



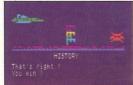
displayed on the screen, and these must be put together to form a rectangle. Shapes can either be placed as they are, reversed or turned around.

Children can also complete a simple general knowledge test in order to see a possible solution to the puzzle. Strangely, the questions used in this test seem to be aimed at children of a lower age than those who will be reading the instructions for the program. Children who can read words such as "initial" in the program introduction are likely to have little difficulty in answering questions such as "2+2+1".

Fun to Learn is produced by Shards Software for children aged between 6 and twelve. It is menu-driven, and divided into five different sections. The first provides a series of letters to be counted, the second produces an anagram to be unscrambled, the third performs simple calculations, the fourth is a form of hangman, and the fifth a codebreaker game.

Very slow-moving

The program as a whole is very slow-moving, and demands that the user press keys frequently. The graphics are very limited. More importantly, each section is a simple program, none of which is particularly well presented. The worst presented is the calculator section, in which very simple calculations are presented in a long winded and unconventional way which would probably confuse most children.



Fractions 1 from Kemsoft forms an introduction to the learning of fractions. It explains fractions clearly, if rather briefly, and then moves on to worked examples and test questions illustrated by clear graphics. The program is clearly designed to be used at home or in a classroom where there is a teacher or parent present to help in cases of confusion. Again, the program is slow-moving, especially in the production of graphics. It is also written in Basic, and therefore easy for a pupil to break into

which would not normally be obvious.

This range of cassettes make excellent use of the Spectrum as database, and would provide opportunity for study at home for those studying Shakespeare for O or A level. They provide clear, precise help in essay writing, without acting as a crib.

While many educational programs are aimed at those in schools or colleges, a significant amount of them are aimed at enthusiasts who wish to study a subject in their spare time. An example of this is The Complete Machine Code Tutor, which is produced by New Generation Software. The two cassettes contained in this package have different programs on each side, and are subdivided into a series of lessons designed to teach machine code to complete beginners.

Each lesson contains text covering one area of machine code, and then a worked example which can be viewed as many times as the student wishes and also changed by the student in order to check that the concept explained has been fully understood.

Machine code is a difficult subject which cannot be learned in the abstract, as trying out examples at every stage is



or stop

Penguin Study Software produce a range of programs for studying the Shakespearean plays. These must be used in conjunction with a copy of the plays in book form, and form a large data base in which various sections can be cross-referenced. In each program there are a large number of headings, covering both characters and themes within the play, which can be used.

Under each heading are a group of references to the play, and comments upon it. Information provided can be combined by the user in a variety of different ways, to show interrelationships between characters and themes essential. For this reason the Machine Code Tutor is good, for it takes the student steadily through a course.

Despite the importance of worked examples, there is also a very large amount of text to be studied in any machine code course. None but the most enthusiastic computer buffs can claim to enjoy reading large amounts of text from the Spectrum screen, but reading from the screen is just what you are required to do in this program. It is to be hoped that later editions of the Machine Code Tutor will contain an accompanying booklet, which can be studied in conjunction with the information displayed on screen.

Careful planning produces well-structured programs

THE FIRST article in this series highlighted some of the problems which the new programmer will experience in the vitally important planning stage of program writing. A few suggestions were made about the use of "flowcharts" and "pseudo-code" to help you to bridge the formidable gulf between concept and

If you are still the unconverted type who cannot resist the temptation to start keying-in code on impulse then read on, and lock away your computer if necessary. This is much more about pencil, paper and common sense than computing until we reach the stage of trying a worked example. It is never too late to return to basics and reappraise

your methodology. A definition of a structured program is one which has a clearly visible structure which relates closely to the problem which the program is intended to solve. The validity of the definition is self-evident: if the program does not solve the appropriate problems then the reasons will be more apparent in a structured program than they would be in an amorphous one. This really goes to the heart of the problem as testing, de-bugging and development are made much more easy if you follow the rules

The first stage in writing a program is problem specification. Write down as briefly as possible what you want your end result to be, and how you intend to

280 REM PROCAM MANAGEMENT AND B ALL CONTROL TO UGL "18" 215 OF BOALTO UGL "18" 215 OF BOALTO UGL "29")+0 226 FOR "40 TO UGL "29" 226 FOR WAT AT V, BB, "0" 226 FOR WAT WAT WAT V, BB, "0" 226 FOR WAT WAT V, BB, "0" 227 FOR WAT WAT V, BB, "0" 228 FOR WAT WAT V, BB, "0" 228 FOR WAT WAT V, BB, "0" 229 FOR WAT WAT V, BB, "0" 220 FOR WAT V, BB 120 LET BB UAL "14" 285 PRINT "SCORE "ISC "/10 BHL
286 GOTO LAL "400"
300 REH BUCKET
301 REH BUCKET
301 REH BUCKET
302 FIRM TOR "21" AND BB: Z THEN
302 FIRM TOR "21" AND BB: Z THEN
302 FIRM TOR "21" AND BB: ""
THEN LET BB: BB: D2" BB: ""
400 REY GMME END
400 REY G

The most difficult work on a program should be completed before you touch your micro. Tony Rickwood explains why this is.

achieve this. Think about what you have written for a while. It may be that you will arrive at a better solution, or that you will change your mind about the end result.

Stage two involves dividing your program into distinct and manageable parts so that you can begin to think about detail. A breakdown into "modules" describes this well because we can imagine ourselves constructing the building blocks to be assembled later. For example, a breakdown of an arcade game of the conventional player versus computer type could be:

- a Introduction and instructions
- b Screen/variables set-up
- c Program management d Player control routine(s)
- e Computer control routine(s)
- d Game/end continuation

Do not pay too much attention to the order in which I have arranged these modules. They do follow a "beginning to end" pattern, of course, although your priorities for order of development may be quite different.

The third stage is program breakdown. Now that you are descending from your bird's eye view, take each module in turn and list the procedures and routines to be used. We are not particularly concerned with identification of individual sub-routines at this point, although it may well be that some modules will represent self-contained sub-routines in the final configuration, but only with the elemental tasks to be accommodated. For example, module b taken a stage further might look like

- a Set up screen colours
- b Clear screen
- c Initialize variables
- d Print graphics

Stage four entails programming in words. We are still not programming in the sense of using either machine and/or language orientated commands, although we can, if we wish, use those

which can be widely interpreted. If you like jargon then it is this "programming in words" which has previously been referred to as "pseudo code". To abbreviate the procedures which you are describing at this point, it is worth listing the variables and their meanings. Good housekeeping, particularly where variable names are concerned, from this point onwards, will save you many problems later.

```
128 PER VERUTE 4: READURS: FOR
n=0 TO 7: READ x: POKE USR a$+n,
x: NEXT n: NEXT y
```

- 130 DATA "a",192,192,192,192,19 2,192,255,255 135 DATA "b",0,0,0,0,0,0,255,25
- 140 DATA "c",3,3,3,3,3,3,255,25
- 145 DATA "d",60,126,255,255,255
- ,255,126,60 148 BORDER 1: PAPER 5: INK 0: C
- 150 PRINT AT 0,10;"(iC:ig8:iA:i g8:iT:ig8:iC:ig8:iH)"''"Use keys 1 and 0 to move bucket left and
- right and see how many balls yo u can catch (out of10)"

 155 INPUT "Difficulty (1 = hard
- :10 = easy)?";d 160 IF d<1 OR d>10 THEN GO TO
- 165 LET score=0: LET a\$="ABC": LET bb=14 180 CLS : PRINT AT 0,0; PAPER 6 ; "SCORE
- 190 PRINT AT 21,bb; a\$ 200 REM Module 2 - Program Mana
- 210 FOR n=1 TO 10 215 LET ba=INT (RND*29)+1

- 220 PRINT PAPER 6;AT 0,30;n 225 FOR y=1 TO 20 230 GD SUB 300 235 GD SUB 400
- 240 NEXT y 245 IF ba=bb+1 THEN LET score=
- score+1: FOR x=60 TO 0 STEP -1:
- BEEP .01,x: NEXT x 250 PRINT PAPER 6;AT 0,7;score
- 255 NEXT n 260 BD TB 500
- 300 REM Module3-Bucket AND NOT I
- 302 IF NOT INKEY#="0" NKEY#="1" THEN RETURN
- 305 PRINT AT 21,bb;" "
 310 IF INKEY#="1" AND bb>0 THEN LET bbmbb-1
- 320 IF INKEY#="0" AND bb<29 THE
- 325 PRINT AT 21,bb:a\$ 330 RETURN
- 400 REM Module 4 Ball
- 410 PRINT AT y,ba; "D" 415 BEEP d/100,y
- 420 PRINT AT y,ba;" 430 RETURN
- 500 REM Module 5 end 510 PRINT #1; "Would you like an other go?": PAUSE 0 520 IF INKEY\$="v" THEN GO TO 1
- 525 IF INKEY\$="n" THEN STOP 530 GD TD 520

Program Tutor

Again, taking our set-up module to stage four, our program in words might look something like this:

Set up user-defined graphics

Clear screen

Set up M,N co-ordinates (player) Set up P,Q co-ordinates (computer) Jump to program management module

(PROG MAN)
The variable list and labels used to identify modules such as PROG MAN will remove the need for the comments

included in brackets.

It may help you to follow a few guidelines to implement this stage:

1. There should normally be a one to one relationship between these PAS-CAL-like statements and the statements in the particular high-level language (e.g. Basic) to be used.

2. Use "Call (module label)" rather than GOSUB, and "Jump to (module label)" rather than GOTO.

3. For a loop terminated by a conditional GO TO, use "Repeat" at beginning of loop and "Until (condition)" at loop end. Use FOR and NEXT for a specific number of repetitions. Indent the statements between loop start and loop end. 4. IF. . THEN . . is also almost universal, though the condition to be tested, and the result, can be described more intelligibly than they would be within a program.

 No need to use LET as, for example, z=z+1 would be more universal.

Finally you are ready to start programming. You may be wondering what has happened to the dreaded flow-chart. You will be pleased to learn that you will not need to draw one. If you have carried out stage four thoroughly you would be wasting time by drawing the logic which has been adequately described in words. Armed with your "program in words" you should not have too many problems in keying-in code directly, assuming that you are reasonably familiar with your machine and its Basic commands and functions.

One last piece of advice before the worked example. Having descended from top to bottom, through the four stages, go back through stages two, three and four to ensure that there is no overlap between modules. If several of them contain similar procedures then you can save time and RAM by incorporating them into a different module.

Problem Specification

The player is to control the position of a "bucket" (graphics A, B and C for Spectrum and graphics W, 6 and Q for ZX-81). The computer will drop balls from a random x co-ordinate at the top of the screen. Graphic D is to be used

for the ball on the Spectrum and "O" on the ZX-81. Score is reported as the number of catches out of 10. Game terminates or continues in response to "Another Go?" prompt. Keys 0 and 1 are to be used for control. Note: to avoid repeatedly referring to the two machines I have used "a" to denote Spectrum only.

Program breakdown

- 1 Set up
- 2 Program management3 Bucket control player
- 4 Ball control computer
- 5 Game end/continuation

The order for module analysis will be 1,3,4,2,5.

Module breakdown

Set up:

- a Set up graphics
 b Set up colours*
- c Clear screen
- d Title and instructions*
- e Input difficulty*
- f Initialize variables
- g Print graphics
- g Print graphics Bucket:
- a Erase "old" bucket
- b Scan keyboard
- c Draw "new" bucket
- a Print "new" ball
- b Time delay (difficulty)*
- c Erase "old" ball Prog Man:
 - Prog Man:
- a Randomize ball position
- b Call bucketc Call Ball × 20 rows
- d Check if ball in bucket
- e Update score
- Repeat a to e for ten balls Game End:
- a Offer another go
- **b** Restart if wanted
- c Otherwise stop

Program in words

Firstly, variables summary Graphics as stated bb=x co-ordinate of bucket

ba=x co-ordinate of ball

a\$=ga+gb+gc*d=difficulty (1 to 10)

n=ball number (1 to 10)

y=row number (0 to 20) score (sc for ZX-81)

O=PI/PI=1 to save RAM — ZX-81

Z=PI-PI=0 to save RAM — ZX-81 only

Set up:

Set up user-defined graphics* Set border, screen, ink* Print title and instructions* Input d*

Score = 0, a\$ = ga + gb + gc,bb = 14* Print score, level, ball number* Bucket:

IF (not keys 1 or 0) THEN return*

Erase a\$

IF (Key 1 and bb) LH border THEN bb=bb-1 IF (Key 0 and bb) RH border THEN

bb=bb+1 PRINT a\$ (gw, g6, gq for ZX-81)

PRINT gd ("O" for ZX-81) Time delay on d (BEEP)*

Erase gd Prog Man:

For n=1 TO 10

ba=random column number

Print n
FOR y=1 to 20
call BUCKET

call BALL NEXT v

IF ba=bb+1 THEN score=score+1
Print score

NEXT n Game End:

"Do you want another go?"

Repeat
Scan keyboard
If "n" THEN STOP
Until "y"

Jump to SET UP (after UDG set up)*

The Basic code for this program is shown in figures one and two for Spectrum and ZX-81 respectively.

Note how line numbers have been grouped to suit the module numbers e.g. lines 200 to 299 have been reserved for PROG MAN code. This explains why I kept my original module numbering: the program listing is always easier to follow if you place the PROG MAN module immediately after SET UP, though it was easier to develop BUCK-ET and BALL first. It also eliminated the jump that would be necessary if the coding followed the order of development, for if module two became module four, then module one would contain a GOTO 400.

Incidentally, if you are planning a much bigger program then reserve line numbers by the thousand. Your program will not occupy more memory if it uses bigger line numbers.

A couple of points for ZX-81 users:

 The missing conditional return from BUCKET if no key is pressed (see stage four) is cosmetic insofar as it only stops the bucket flashing when the player is not moving it.

2) I have amalgamated BALL with PROG MAN to save memory and to improve efficiency by eliminating a GOSUB. Unlike the Spectrum application you have no time delay related to level of difficulty.

Hero forced to watery grave by evil bubbles

ZX-81 owners were astonished by the high-res graphics in Forty Niner. Rocket Man takes the ZX-81 one step further.

ERY, very rarely a product appears on the software market which is an absolute must for everyone who can use it. The Hobbit was one such program, Jet Set Willy was another. Until now, though, ZX-81 owners have had to sit on the sidelines and try not to be too disappointed with the programs produced. Now Software Farm have produced Rocket Man; complete with high-resolution graphics, animated characters and multiple levels. Eat your heart out, Spectrum users.

The graphics are astounding, "Why are you running the Spectrum on a black and white television?" was the question asked of the Sinclair Programs reviewer while Rocket Man was run-

ning.

The game involves collecting fuel packs from the various platforms on the right of the screen by running, climbing and jumping. When sufficient have been collected you can jump into your rocket and jet to the left of the screen where there are diamonds to be collected. The main problem is the bouncing balloon which chases you, with the sole intention of drowning you in the sea below. Once all the diamonds have been collected it is possible to move onto the next level.

If you only buy one ZX-81 program in your life, this is the one to choose. Rocket Man is produced by Software Farm, 155 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 2RG and costs £5.95.

Match Point

THE PSION sales team have a problem to combat with Match Point, which has nothing to do with the quality of the program. It is simply that, until now, tennis programs on the Spectrum have been very bad and experience leads Spectrum owners to be wary.

These fears, though, are totally unjustified. Match Point is an excellent game which puts most sport simulations

into the shade, and places other tennis simulations firmly at the bottom of a large scrap heap.

The animation is excellent, and an extra dimension is added by a shadow beneath the tennis ball. Flicker-free characters move smoothly across the screen, and the only flaws in the realism occur when players are changing ends



of court, a process which is best passed over as quickly as possible.

Options allow you to play in the quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals at Wimbledon, and long hours of practice will be needed before any player beats the computer in the final. Forehands, backhands, carefully angled shots and speed are all present as they would be in a real game.

Definitely another winner for Psion, Match Point is marketed by Sinclair Research Ltd and costs £7.95.

Cavelon

WHEN WILL we see the end of the maze game? Surely, by now, every conceivable way of moving around a maze, avoiding some things, and collecting others has been tried. The graphics change, the game remains the same.

Cavelon sees a knight wandering around a six-level castle, avoiding other knights who shoot to kill and collecting fragments of the doors through which escape can be made to other levels. In case of emergency, grasping the sword



Excalibur will kill all knights on screen for a limited period of time but, of course, this option is not available all the time.

Cavelon is well_produced, difficult and challenging. However, buried in your software collection you probably already have several games very like it.

Produced by Ocean Software Ltd, Ralli Building, Stanley Street, Manchester; cost £5.90.

Star Trader

IN MANY games there are sections of the action on which players do not wish to spend too much time. Star Trader from Bug-Byte fails to recognise this. So much time is spent eating, sleeping, buying food and staring out of your window as you travel through space, that it is hard to summon enthusiasm for any aspect of the game.

Star Trader casts the player as a merchant trading between planets. Goods can be bought on one planet and sold on another, pirates must be bought



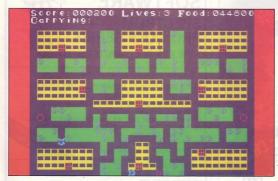
off or shot down, and the tax inspector must be avoided. These actions are all too familiar from other games, and the addition of graphics and a complex range of connections between the economies of the planets does not hide this.

Star Trader is produced by Bug-Byte Ltd, Mulberry House, Canning Place, Liverpool; and costs £6.95.

Les Flics

CONTROLLING a "Pink character with a tail" you must avoid Inspector Cleudeau, Kaolin and Les Flics in order to steal the diamond.

The plot of **Les Flics** is simple enough, although it is explained in appalling mock-French. The game, though, is more complicated. First of all you rush round town, avoiding the po-



lice cars, and then you enter buildings, collect the objects there, avoid the other characters, use the objects collected at the appropriate times, and steal the diamond.

The main problem is that the uses of the objects are not explained. Some of these become apparent very quickly, while others remain totally obscure. There can be little more infuriating in a game than being able to enter every building, holding all possible objects, but not having any idea what to do to win.

Les Flics is produced by P.S.S., 452 Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry; and costs f6 95.

Gatecrasher

GATECRASHER presents the player with a series of gateways and a series of collection points, with a maze in between. The aim is to drop barrels through the gateways at the top, so that they will roll through the maze and finish in each one of the collection points beneath. Dropping two barrels into the same collection point will result in both disappearing.

The problem is that the maze contains several levers which affect the part of the barrel and which change direction each time they are hit. It makes the game into a kind of super-Rubik cube puzzle for, as fast as one lever is knocked in the correct direction, another is knocked out of place. There are seven levels in which the mazes become progressively difficult.

This kind of obsessively difficult puzzle is best provided in a small form, as was the cube, so that it can be played at an idle moment. The lack of change on the screen and the necessity for planning the results of each move with your eyes make it an eye-

straining game. It is a clever idea but it does not work well as a computer game.

Produced for the 48K Spectrum by Quicksilva, 13 Palmerston Road, Southampton, costing £6.95.

Rainy Day

CHEAP software cassettes are a mixed blessing. They bring pre-recorded software within the reach of many more computer owners but they also tend not to be good programs, and to offer much less value for money than do expensive cassettes.

C.C.S. have brought out a range of cassettes called Charlie Charlie Sugar, each one of which costs £2.99. They are adequate games but, in most cases, are simply carefully developed versions of programs which most Sinclair Programs readers will have seen before.

Rainy Day includes three different search and services of Mastermind which involves discovering the combination which will open the safe before the time limit runs out. Reaction tester, as the name implies, tests your reactions, although keeping your finger on the "S" key all the time allows you to give the impression of super-fast reactions. Puzzle unit challenges the user to unscramble a jumbled picture.



Dix Mille is a dice game at which you can play the computer or your friends. The aim is to score ten thou-

sand, and various combinations of dice produce different scores. It is neatly laid out and looks good, but surely anyone wishing to save money would simply buy six dice and play the game without the computer?

Both cassettes are adequate, although far from spectacular. They are produced by C.C.S. Ltd, 14 Langton Way, London SE3 and cost £2.99 each.

Gilsoft Adventures

GILSOFT has demonstrated its faith in its adventure designer program, The Quill, by producing a series of adventures which have been written with its help. Each adventure is excellent and there is great variety in the series.

Africa Gardens is set in a haunted hotel, where voices can be heard in the next room but people can never be seen. Each unnerving location is described in depth and certain sections are illustrated. It is largely an adventure of exploration in which objects found help with movement to other locations.

Mindbender runs along very different lines. The player begins in an office notable only for its lack of interest. One movement, though, sends the bemused player into an intricate Welsh adventure.

Barsak the Dwarf demonstrates the ability of The Quill to set a time limit on an action. Soon after the game begins the player becomes hungry and must find a jar of pickles before starving. Once that problem has been overcome, thirst rears its ugly head. Again, it is a good adventure but it does not reach the standard of Castle Blackstar, to which it is remarkably similar.

Diamond Trail is possibly the tightest-written adventure on the market. Every object has a use and every location must be visited at least once. Once again, hunger sets in early and there is also a homicidal maniac chasing you with a gun.

Another problem is that taking certain objects results in your being arrested. Can you survive to eat the hamburger, let alone solve the quest? One difficulty occurs late in the game. The author has been unfairly sneaky inside the railway station and once you are there you have almost finished the adventure. Save the game before presenting your ticket or you may find yourself having to repeat the entire adventure.

All in all, an excellent series of very different adventures, produced by Gilsoft, 30 Hawthorn Road, Barry, South Glamorgan, price £5.95 each.



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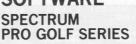


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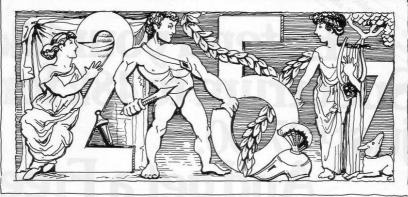
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THEN RUN, Roman Numerals gives you the option of listing Roman numerals or of testing yourself on the conversion of Arabic to Roman numerals and vice versa. If you give an incorrect answer you will be told by how much you failed, what the Arabic or Roman number you entered was, and the correct answer. The program deals with numbers above 0 and below 3,500.

Written for the 16K Spectrum by Andrew Gemmell, aged 14, of Edenbridge, Kent.

POKE 23658,255 PAPER O: BORDER O: INK 7

3 CLS : LET CH=0: LET GG=0 4 PRINT "Press Y to list Roma n numerals and to list their va lues or any other key to test yo urself:"

5 PAUSE 4e4 6 IF INKEYS ="Y" THEN GO S

UB 2000 8 IF CH=0 THEN CLS

10 LET c#="": LET total=0: DI M z#(1000): DIM v#(1000): DIM n(1000)

11 PRINT : PRINT "Press:": PRI "1) For tests of Arabic-Roman NT or 2) For conversions of Roman-

Arabic Numerals" 12 PAUSE 4e4: IF INKEY\$ ="2" THEN GO SUB 2500

13 IF INKEY\$ <> "1" THEN CL S: BEEP .05,2: GO TO 11 14 IF CH=O THEN CLS

15 INPUT "What number do you w ant to try to put into Roman (En ter 0 for a random choice)?";tn

16 CLS : IF tn=0 THEN LET tn= INT (RND *3500)+1

17 IF tn>4500 OR tn<0 THEN PR INT "Not possible:": BEEP 5,3: R

20 PRINT "Enter Roman Figure f ";tn;":": INPUT r\$: CLS 40 FOR I=1 TO LEN R\$

45 RESTORE

50 READ Z#(i): READ V#(i): REA 55 IF N(I)=0 THEN GO TO 400

60 IF Z\$(i) <> R\$(I TO I) THEN GD TD 50

70 LET C\$=C\$+V\$(i)

90 FOR i=1 TO LEN c# 95 LET c\$=c\$+" "

100 IF c*(i TO i) <c*(i+1 TO i+1) THEN LET total=total+(n(i+1)-n(i)): LET i=i+1: NEXT I: GO TO

110 LET total=total+n(i)

200 NEXT i

210 IF total>4500 THEN CLS : P RINT "Answer not possible:": BEE P 1,2: RUN

220 PRINT "Your first no. was " ;tn;":": PRINT "The Arabic Equiv alent of ": PRINT R\$;" is ":tota

230 IF total=tn THEN PRINT : RINT "Well Done!": FOR G=1 TO 5: FOR F=0 TO 7: BORDER F: BEEP .0 2,F: NEXT F: NEXT G: BORDER O: G

231 BEEP .5,-5: BEEP 1,-10

235 IF total-tn>0 THEN LET c=t otal-tn: 60 TO 240

236 LET c=tn-total 240 PRINT : PRINT "You are ":c: out:"

245 LET GG=1 246 LET A=TN

247 RESTORE 4000

250 GD SUB 3010

260 PRINT : PRINT "The correct Roman figure of ";tn: PRINT "is: ": PRINT : PRINT bs

300 INPUT "Again";y\$ STOP

310 IF y\$="N" THEN 320 RUN

CLS 400 410 PRINT "The Roman Number:- "

; R\$ 420 PRINT "contains a digit dif

erent to that of any Roman di qit"

430 PRINT "PLEASE TRY AGAIN!"

440 GD TD 300

2000 CLS

2005 PRINT

2006 INK 6 2010 FOR f=1 TO 7

2020 READ a\$,b\$,a

2030 PRINT as;"

2040 NEXT f

2041 PRINT

2045 INK 7 2046 PRINT "Press any key:"

2050 PAUSE 4e4

2055 LET CH=1

2060 RETURN

2080 DATA "I","a",1,"V","b",5,"X
","c",10,"L","d",50,"C","e",100,
"D","f",500,"M","g",1000
2090 DATA "","",0

2500 RESTORE 4000

2510 CLS 3000 INPUT "Enter Arabic Numeral

3010 IF A<0 OR A>3500 THEN CLS : PRINT "Not Possible!": PAUSE 4

E4: RUN 3020 LET b\$=""

3030 FDR f=1 TO 15000

3040 READ a\$,b 3050 IF a >= b THEN LET b\$=b\$+a

#: LET a=a-b: RESTORE 4000 3060 IF A <> 0 THEN NEXT f 3061 IF GG=1 THEN RETURN 3065 CLS

3070 PRINT "The Roman Number is

";b# 3090 GD TD 300

4000 DATA "M",1000,"CM",900,"D", 500,"CD",400,"C",100,"XC",90,"L", 50,"XL",40,"X",10,"IX",9,"V",5, "IV",4,I",1

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This compiler and editor is fast becoming recognised as the most professional and highest quality implementation of the FORTH language on the Spectrum. FORTH gives you the speed of machine code without the tedium of machine-code programming.

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Argon was written for the 16K Spectrum by David Gossner of Wakefield, W. Yorks

10 REM Argon 30 GD SUB 700

35 GD SUB 800 40 GD SUB 300

45 GO SUB 100 50 IF ht <> 1 THEN GO SUB 100 70 PRINT INK 5; OVER 0; AT 19 .6:po;" "; AT 19,25;sc; AT 20,6; 1z; AT 20,15; tno; AT 20,25; ki

80 IF po<0 THEN BD TD 600 90 BD TD 40

100 LET uxo=ux: LET uyo=uy
101 LET us== INKEY*
105 IF us="" THEN RETURN
106 IF us="0" OR us=="1" THEN G

0 TO 150 107 IF u\$<"5" OR u\$>"8" THEN R ETURN

110 LET ux=ux+(u\$="B" AND ux<29 -(u\$="5" AND ux>2)

120 LET uy=uy+(u\$="6" AND uy<13)-(u\$="7" AND uy>2) 125 IF ux=uxo AND uy=uyo THEN

RETURN 130 PRINT INK 7: AT uvo.uxo: "A

; INK 6; AT uy,ux; "A": LET po=p 0-1: BEEP .005,20-uy: RETURN 150 INK 5: LET po=po-10

155 LET 1z=1z+1: LET 1cx=ux*8+4 LET 1cy=(21-uy) *8+4

160 FOR n=1 TO 2: BEEP .04,6: B EEP .02,12: PLOT 8,56: DRAW 1cx-8,1cy-56: PLOT 247,56: DRAW 1cx-247,1cy-56: INK 7: NEXT n 175 INK 6: FOR n=1 TO 2: PRINT

AT uy,ux-1;">G<": BEEP .03,24: INK 7: NEXT n

180 IF NOT (uy=ty AND ux >= tx -df AND ux<tx+df+ LEN t\$) THEN INK 5: RETURN

200 OVER 1: LET ht=0: LET ki=ki +1: LET sc=sc+100- LEN t**10 210 FOR n=1 TO 4: PRINT AT uy-1,ux-1;"\F/"; AT uy,ux-1;"FGF"; AT uy+1,ux-1;"/F\": BEEP .1,36: BEEP .05,6: INK 7: NEXT n: LET h

220 RETURN 300 IF ht=1 THEN GD TO 360 302 LET tyo=ty: LET txo=tx

+=1

305 LET us=ts: LET tx=tx+1 310 IF ty >= 12 THEN LET tc=-1 311 IF ty <= 4 THEN LET tc=1 312 LET ty=ty+tc+(INT (RND *2

AND ty<24)-(INT (RND *2) AND

315 LET t\$="": LET t\$=("B" AND $t\times<9$)+("CD" AND $t\times>=9$ AND $t\times<1$ 8)+("CED" AND $t\times>=18$)

330 PRINT INK 4; AT tyo, txo; u* ; AT ty,tx;t\$: BEEP .02,-12 343 IF ty>8 AND RND <.7 AND ((tx>16 AND tx<21) OR tx=24) THEN INK 2: FOR m=1 TO 2: FOR n=-1 D 2: PLOT tx*8+12,175-(ty*8)-12: DRAW n*3.-40: BEEP .003.30: NEX T n: INK 7: PRINT INK 6; AT 21, O;"(1g8:iP:iO:iW:iE:iR:ig8:1L:iO :iS:iS:ig8) ": LET po=po-9: NEXT m 355 IF tx <= 27 THEN RETURN 360 PRINT INK 7; AT ty,tx;t\$:

LET tno=tno+1: LET tx=2: LET ty= 7+ INT (RND *6): LET tc=1: LET ht=0

375 LET +\$="B" 380 PRINT INK 4; AT ty,tx;t*

600 FOR n=0 TO 74: INK n/10: BE EP .06,n-50: PRINT AT 10,8;"- M ISSION ENDED -": NEXT n 640 FOR n=0 TO 74: BORDER 7-n/1

0: BEEP .05,n-20: NEXT n 680 INPUT INK 6; TAB 6; "ANOTHE R MISSION? ";u\$

685 IF u\$="n" THEN GD TO 9999 690 RESTORE : GD TO 30 700 INPUT INK 2; "Difficulty?:

O(hard) or 1.";r\$: IF r\$ <> "0" LET r\$="1" THEN 705 LET df= VAL r\$

710 LET ux=10: LET uy=10 715 LET uxo=ux: LET uyo=uy 720 LET tx=4: LET ty=2: LET txo

tx: LET tyo=ty: LET tc=1
730 LET po=999: LET sc=0: LET k
i=0: LET lz=0: LET ht=0
740 LET t=""""
750 FOR n= USR "a" TO USR "g"+

760 READ d: POKE n,d: NEXT n 770 RETURN

780 DATA 255,129,0,0,0,129,129,

255,0,0,0,24,36,255,36,0 786 DATA 0,0,2,7,9,255,9,2,0,0, 32,224,144,255,144,64,112,32,210 ,255,126,255,126,189

790 DATA 16,88,16,8,230,0,20,16 149,88,40,231,82,20,74,145 800 BORDER O: PAPER O: INK 7

805 DVER 0: CLS 810 PLOT 3,26: DRAW 247,0: DRAW 0,144: DRAW -247,0: DRAW 0,-144

811 LET gy=34: LET gc=6 812 FOR n=1 TO 6: PLOT 5,gy 813 DRAW 243,0: LET gc=gc-1: LE

T gy=gy+gc: NEXT n 815 FOR n=1 TO 70: INK 2+ RND * 6: PLOT 10+ RND *230,70+ RND *90 : DRAW RND ,0: NEXT n: INK 7

820 LET gc=i: LET gy=54 821 FOR n=5 TO 247: LET gy=gy+g c+ INT (RND *3)-1: PLOT n,gy: D

RAW . O RND *(gy-55) AND gy>54) RND <.1 THEN LET gc=-g 822 IF

823 IF gy>61 THEN LET gc=- INT (RND *2.5) 824 IF gy<54 THEN LET gc= INT (RND #2.5) 826 NEXT n

INK 5; AT 15,1;"(ig2 828 PRINT "; AT 15,30; "(ig1)" 830 FOR m=0 TO 60 STEP 20

832 IF m=40 THEN NEXT m 834 FOR n=38 TO 51: PLOT 140+m,

n: DRAW 20,0,.7: NEXT n: DRAW -2 0,0,.7: NEXT m 850 FOR n=1 TO 5: CIRCLE INK 4

350 FOR n=3 IU 5: CIRCLE INN-123,140,n NEXT n: OUVER 1 870 PRINT INK 6; AT uy, ux; "A" 880 PRINT AT ty, tx; "B" 885 PRINT AT 19,0; "POWER"; AT 91,19; "SCORE"; AT 20,0; "LAZER"; AT 20,12; "NO"; AT 20,19; "KILLS" 900 BEPL 19; RETURN 900 BORDER 7: PAPER 7: INK 0

905 DVER O: CLS

910 PRINT AT 0,11;"- ARGON -" 915 PRINT AT 3,2; "You control a lazer station"'" protecting moon base from"" protecting a the dreaded ZORGOTHONS"

930 INPUT "More...";r\$: CLS 940 IF r#="n" THEN RETURN

950 PRINT "You use up your limited amount" "of POWER, firing th "and moving the tracki e lazer." ng sights."

ng signts."
935 PRINT \"The base is shielde
d by an" "energy field." "This a
lso takes power to sustain" "Eve ry time the base is hit," "power is lost."

960 PRINT "When your power is exhausted, "'"the mission ends..

965 PRINT ''"CONTROLS: "''"5 to move left","8 to move right"
970 PRINT '"6 to move down","7 to move up"'"O or 1 to fire'

985 RETURN 9999 BRIGHT O: FLASH O: DVER O: INK 0: BORDER 7: PAPER 7

GOLD BARS

OLLECT as many Gold Bars as possible on your journey to reach the bag of diamonds. You must decide whether it is safe to collect a bar or whether you should go straight up the ladders to the diamonds. If you take too long the elephant will reach the diamonds before you do and the game will end

Written for the 16K Spectrum by Neil Beck of Drumchapel, Glasgow.

2 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA 24,24,60,90,90,24,36,102: POKE "E"+n,a: NEXT n

3 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA 255,129,255,129,255,129,255,129: POKE USR "R"+n,a: NEXT n

4 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,124,254: POKE USR +n.a: NEXT n

5 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA 15,27,31,31,31,31,25,120: POKE

USR "P"+n,a: NEXT n 6 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA

24,88,88,120,48,0,0,0: POKE USR "S"+n,a: NEXT n 7 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA

224,224,224,224,224,192,0: P '+n,a: NEXT n OKE USR "F 8 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA

0,0,0,0,0,3,7,15: POKE USR "U"+ n,a: NEXT n

9 FOR DED TO 7: READ at DATA

0,0,0,0,0,224,243,255: POKE USR I"+n,a: NEXT n 10 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA

0,0,0,0,0,0,224,248: POKE USR " O"+n,a: NEXT n

11 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA 252,254,255,255,253,253,249,243: POKE USR "A"+n,a: NEXT n

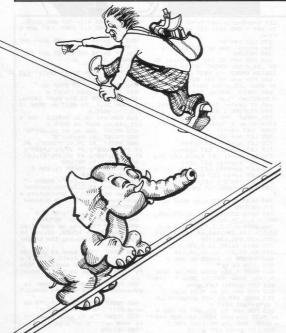
TURE USK "A"+n,a: NEXI N 12 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA 112,112,112,112,112,112,96,0: PO KE USR "D"+n,a: NEXT N 13 FOR n=0 TO 7: READ a: DATA

0,8,24,24,60,126,126,60: POKE U "G"+n,a: NEXT n

14 PAPER 3: BORDER 3: CLS 15 POKE 23672.0: POKE 23673,0

16 PRINT AT 0,0; "Enter level of difficulty 1 is the hardest and so on"; AT 2,0;"1.""2.""3.

INPUT



18 IF q>5 OR q<1 THEN GO TO 1

19 CLS : REM Screen Display

20 LET 6=0 22 FOR n=4 TO 20 STEP 3

25 FOR m=0 TO 31

30 PRINT INK 0; INVERSE 1; AT n,m;"X" 35 LET er=3: LET ec=27: LET t=

40 NEXT m: NEXT n

42 LET d=18: LET a=15 45 LET 1= INT (RND *28)+2 46 LET h= INT (RND *28)+2: PR AT d.h: INK 6: "T"

47 LET r=d-1

49 IF d=6 THEN LET 1=4 50 PRINT AT r+1,1; "R"; AT r,1

R"; AT r-1,1;"R" 55 PRINT INK 7; AT d,a;" E "

56 IF d=3 AND a=3 THEN GO TO

300 57 IF ec=3 THEN GO TO 400 58 PRINT BRIGHT 1; INK 7; AT 3.3:"6"

59 PRINT AT 21,22; INK 7; "SCO RE

";s 60 IF INKEY\$ ="p" AND a<29 TH LET a=a+1: PAUSE 5 62 PRINT AT 0,11; "GOLD BARS"

A3 IF t >= a THEN LET ec=ec-2 : POKE 23672,0: POKE 23673,0: BE EP .1,-20

65 IF NOT ec <= 1 THEN PRINT AT er-2,ec; " \underline{UIO} "; AT er-1,ec INK 0; " $\underline{P(igB)A}$ "; AT er,ec; I ; INK 0; "P(ig8)A NK 0; "SDF " 69 REM Movement

70 IF INKEY\$ ="o" AND a>1 THE

70 IF INKEYY = "0" AND A>1 THE N LET a=a-1: PAUSE 5
75 IF INKEYS =="1" THEN IF I= a+1 THEN IF I= d-3
2* PRINT AT d+3,1;"E": PRINT AT d+3,4+2;" ": IF d
4*3,4;" "; AT d+3,4+2;" ": IF d
4* THEN GO TO 45 76 IF a+1=h THEN BEEP .1,10:

LET h=40: LET s=s+150 200 LET t= INT (PEEK 23672+256

* PEEK 23673)/50 220 GO TO 50

290 REM Bonus

300 FOR n=0 TO 20: BEEP .1,n: N EXT n: LET s=s+500: PRINT AT 11

,12; BRIGHT 1; FLASH 1; "BONUS!=5 00": PAUSE 200: IF q>3 THEN LET q=q-1.5: CLS : GO TO 22 310 IF q >= 2 THEN LET q=q-.5:

CLS : GO TO 22

320 LET q=q-.25: CLS : GO TO 22

390 REM End Game 400 PAUSE 200: CLS : PRINT AT 10,3; BRIGHT 1; FLASH 1; "GAME OV ER ANOTHER GAME (Y/N)"; AT 8,12;

SCORE ":s 410 IF INKEY# ="y" THEN GO TO

420 IF INKEY\$ ="n" THEN STOP

430 GO/TO 410

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program smoothly scrolls the landscape, the second animates the other characters. This is undoubtedly one of White

Lightning's most powerful features. MARKETING AND PORTABILITY Although White Hanney AND FORTABLETT Authough write Lightning uses an integer FORTH as its host language, programs can be written in a combination of BASIC, FORTH, IDEAL and constitutions of the second s

What is more, programs written in FORTH/IDEAL will be highly

portable between the Spectrum and implementations under

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N A SPIN is a game for two players written for the 16K Spectrum by G. P. Grandin of Reading, Berkshire. The players enter their names, their stake and the number they wish to choose. The computer then shows them

the numbers on which they can win and spins a disc. If a player has a winning number the money is awarded accordingly. This continues until one or both players run out of money.

1 RESTORE 30

5 LET CO=0: LET ODD1=1: LET O DD2=1: LET RANGE1=1: LET RANGE2= 1: LET RANGE3=1: LET RANGE4=1

10 POKE 23658,8 20 FOR F=USR "A" TO USR "C"+7: READ A: POKE F,A: NEXT F

30 DATA 255,129,129,129,129,12 9,129,255,255,128,128,128,128,12 8,128,255,255,1,1,1,1,1,1,255

8,128,255,255,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,255 40 FOR N=1 TO 41: READ A,B,C 50 PRINT OVER 1;AT A,B;CHR\$ C ;AT A,B;N

60 IF N>=10 THEN PRINT AT A,B; CHR\$ 145; CHR\$ 146; AT A,B; DVER

1; N 45 NEXT N

70 DATA 1,1,144,1,3,144,1,5,14 4,1,7,144,1,9,144,1,11,144,1,13, 144,1,15,144,1,17,144,1,19,145,1 ,22,145,1,25,145,1,28,145,3,28,1 45,5,28,145,7,28,145,9,28,145 B0 DATA 11,28,145,13,28,145,15

80 DATA 11,28,145,145,21,28,145,115,28,145,17,28,145,17,28,145,21,25,145,21,22,145,21,19,145,21,16,145,21,13,145,21,10,145,21,7,145,21,4,145,21,1,145,17,1,145,17,1,145,15,1,145,13,1,145

,11,1,145,9,1,145,7,1,145,5;1,14 5,3,1,145

90 GD TD 200

100 RESTORE 70: FOR N=1 TO 41: READ A,B,C

105 LET PA=RND+2+.35

106 IF PA<.5 AND CO>1 AND N>=10
THEN PRINT AT A,B; PAPER 4; IN
K 1; FLASH 1; CNR\$ 145; CNR\$ 146; A
T A,B; N: LET CO=0: GO TO 400
107 IF PA<.5 AND CO>1 AND N<10
THEN PRINT PAPER 4; INK 1; FLA

THEN PRINT PAPER 4; INK 1; FLA SH 1;AT A,B;CHR\$ C; OVER 1;AT A, B;N: LET CD=0: GO TO 400 108 IF PA<.5 AND CD<=1 THEN LE

T PA=.5 110 IF N>=10 THEN PRINT AT A,B; FLASH 1; PAPER 2; CHR# 145; CHR# 146; AT A,B; N: PAUSE PA: PRINT A

T A,B; FLASH 0; PAPER 7; CHR\$ 145; ; CHR\$ 146; AT A,B; DVER 1; N 130 PRINT DVER 1; PAPER 2; FLA SH 1; AT A,B; CHR\$ C; AT A,B; N; PAU

130 PRINT OVER 1; PAPER 2; FLA SH 1;AT A,B;CHR* C;AT A,B;N: PAU SE PA: PRINT AT A,B; FLASH 0; OV ER 1; PAPER 7;CHR* C;AT A,B;N 140 NEXT N

150 LET CD=CD+1 160 GD TD 100 200 INPUT "NAME DF PLAYER 1 ="; P\$ 210 INPUT "NAME DF PLAYER 2 =";

220 LET M1=100: LET M2=100 230 GD SUB 600

231 PRINT AT 3,4;P*;" HAS & ";M1 ;AT 5,4;L*;" HAS & ";M2 240 INPUT "PLAYERS 1 STAKE=";ST AKF1

AKE1 245 IF STAKE1>M1 THEN GD TD 24

250 INPUT "PLAYERS 2 STAKE=";ST AKE2 255 IF STAKE2>M2 THEN 60 TO 25

0 257 LET M1=M1-STAKE1: LET M2=M2 -STAKE2 260 INPUT "PLAYER 1 NUMBER=";GU

1 265 IF GU1>41 OR GU1<1 THEN GD

270 INPUT "PLAYER 2 NUMBER=";GU 2 275 IF GU2>41 DR GU2<1 THEN GO

280 IF GU1>2 AND GU1<40 THEN L ET RANGE1=GU1+2: LET RANGE2=GU1-

290 IF GU2>2 AND GU2<40 THEN L ET RANGE3=GU2+2: LET RANGE4=GU2-

2 300 IF GU2<2 THEN LET RANGE3=G U2+4: LET RANGE4=GU2 310 IF GU1<2 THEN LET RANGE1=G

U1+4: LET RANGE2=GU1 320 IF GU1>=40 THEN LET RANGE2

=GU1-4: LET RANGE1=GU1 330 IF GU2>=40 THEN LET RANGE4 =GU2-4: LET RANGE3=GU2

350 PRINT AT 7,4;P\$;"=";STAKE1; " STAKE";AT 9,4;L\$;"=";STAKE2;" STAKE"

360 PRINT AT 11,4;P*;" RANGE="; RANGE1;" TO ";RANGE2;AT 13,4;L*; " RANGE=";RANGE3;" TO ";RANGE4 380 GD TD 100

380 GD TD 100 400 IF N<=RANGE1 AND N>=RANGE2 THEN LET M1=M1+STAKE1+(STAKE1+D DD1): GD SUB 800

410 IF N<=RANGE3 AND N>=RANGE4 THEN LET M2=M2+STAKE2+(STAKE2+0 DD2): GO SUB 800

420 PAUSE 100: FDR N=3 TO 19: P RINT AT N,4;" ": NEXT N

430 IF M1<=0 DR M2<=0 THEN GD TD 450

440 60 TO 230 450 IF M1<=0 AND M2<=0 THEN CL S : PRINT "BAD LUCK BOTH OF YOU.

YOU BOTH LOST": GO
TO 460
451 IF M2<=0 THEN CLS: PRINT
"BAD LUCK ";L\$;" YOU LOST": PRIN
T '"WELL DONE ";P\$;" YOU WON #";

M1 452 IF M1<=0 THEN CLS : PRINT "BAD LUCK ";P*;" YOU LOST": PRINT '"WELL DONE ";L*;" YOU WON #";

"BAD LUCK ";P#;" YOU LOST": PRI T '"WELL DONE ";L#;" YOU WON #" M2 460 INPUT "ANOTHER GO ?";W#

470 IF W\$="Y" THEN RUN 480 IF NOT W\$="Y" THEN STOP

600 RESTORE 610: FOR N=4 TO 14 STEP 2: READ DATA: PRINT AT N,4; CHR\$ 145;" ";CHR\$ 146;AT N,5; "1:";DATA: NEXT N

610 DATA 1,2,4,6,8,10
615 RESTORE 610: FOR N=1 TO INT
(RND*7): READ ODD1: NEXT N: RES
TORE 610: FOR M=1 TO INT (RND*7)

: READ ODD2: NEXT M 620 PRINT AT 18,4;"PLAYER 1=";" 1:";ODD1: PRINT AT 19,4;"PLAYER

2=";"1:"; ODD2 630 PAUSE 150: FOR N=4 TO 19: P

RINT AT N,4;" ": NEX T N: RETURN BOO PRINT AT 18,6; "WELL DONE YO

U WON": FOR N=1 TO 255: OUT 132, N: BEEP .00175,RND*65: NEXT N: P RINT AT 18,6; " 810 RETURN



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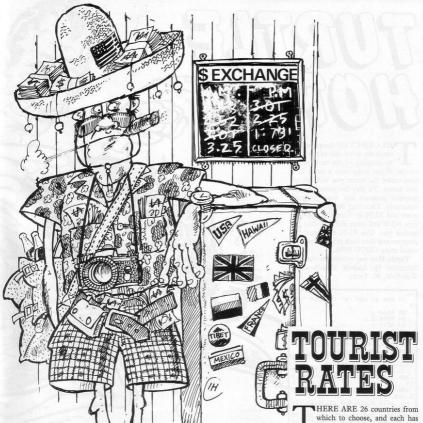
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WAFADRIVE



IM b\$(26,10) 20 FOR b=1 TO 26 30 READ a(b) 40 NEXT b 50 FOR c=1 TO 26 60 READ a\$(c) 70 NEXT C 80 FOR d=1 TO 26 90 READ b\$(d) 100 NEXT d 110 FOR e=1 TO 26 112 IF e/4>6 THEN R 1: GD TO 120 INK 1: BORDE 115 INK INT e/4: BORDER INT e 120 PRINT e,a\$(e) 130 NEXT e 140 INPUT "Enter your choice of

10 DIM a(26): DIM a*(26,11): D

130 NEXT e 140 INPUT "Enter your choice of country";b 142 IF b/4>6 THEN INK 1: BORDE R 1: GO TO 150

145 INK INT b/4: BORDER INT b /4 150 IF b>26 DR b<1 THEN GD TO 140

155 CLS 160 PRINT a\$(b),a(b),,b*(b) 170 INPUT "How many pounds (sterling) have you got? #";f
180 PRINT "#";f;"=";a(b)*f;" ";b*(b)
185 PAUSE 0: CLS
190 BO TO 110

190 GD TO 110 1000 DATA 1.53,26,76.4,1.77,13.7 5

1010 DATA 7.94,11.39,148.5,4.2,3 6.75 1020 DATA 1.22,267,2305,319,.6,2

1020 DATA 1.22,267,2305,319,.6,2 .12 1030 DATA 10.65,190,2.02,203.75

1040 DATA 11.06,3.06,450,1.38 1050 DATA 3.72,182

1060 DATA "Australia", "Austria", "Belgium", "Canada", "Denmark" 1070 DATA "Finland", "France", "Br eece", "Holland", "Iceland", "Eire"

1080 DATA "Israel","Italy","Japa n","Malta","N Zealand","Norway"

1090 DATA "Portugal", "S Africa", "Spain", "Sweden", "Switzerland"

1100 DATA "Turkey", "USA", "W Germ

HERE ARE 26 countries from which to choose, and each has its own code. Enter your chosen country code and the computer will display the country and currency. You will then be asked to INPUT the amount of money you have and this will be converted to the foreign currency. To change the exchange rates alter the DATA statements for array a.

Tourist Rates was written for the 16K Spectrum by Nicholas Stein, aged 12, of Bromley, Kent.

any","Yugoslavia" 1110 DATA "Dollars","Schillings" "Francs","Dollars","Kroner","Ma rkka" 1120 DATA "Francs","Drachma","Gu 1120 DATA "Kronor","Punts","Shekel

s" 1130 DATA "Lire", "Yen", "Pounds", "Dollars", "Kroner", "Escudos", "Ra

1140 DATA "Pesetas", "Kronor", "Fr ancs", "Lira", "Dollars", "Marks", " Dinars" 1145 STOP 1150 SAVE "T Rates"



THE OBJECT OF the game is to reach the other side of the river by jumping on the backs of the turtles. If you jump onto a turtle as it goes under the water you will fall off and drown. To play the game save the graphics program and main program separately. Then load the graphics program and RUN it. After OK appears, type NEW and enter and then load the second part. Use RUN 5 to start the program and then both programs can be saved using GOTO 9999.

Turtle Hop was written for the 48K Spectrum by Andrew Broadhead of Wakefield, W. Yorks.

```
10 FOR x= USR "a" TO USR "u"
  20 READ a
  30 POKE x,g
  40 NEXT V
 100 DATA 63,31,1,1,7,0,0,0,248,
240,224,192,128,0,0,0
110 DATA 15,15,15,31,63,127,0,0
,224,224,192,128,0,0,0,0
 120 DATA 240,248,252,252,126,62
,6,0,0,0,0,0,1,7,31,127
 130 DATA 0,1,31,127,255,255,255
 255,0,252,255,255,255,255,255,2
 140 DATA 0,0,192,240,252,255,25
5,255,0,0,0,0,0,0,192,240
150 DATA 0,0,0,0,3,15,29,61,131
,127,63,63,255,255,255,255
160 DATA 255,255,255,255,255,25
2,240,240,15,15,9,9,31,60,127,15
 170 DATA 240,240,144,144,248,60
 254,240,30,30,30,30,126,126,126
 180 DATA 120,120,120,120,126,12
6,126,0,0,15,15,15,63,63,63,0
190 DATA 0,240,240,240,252,252,
252,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255
200 DATA 128,192,224,240,248,25
2,254,255
```

```
2 REM Turtle Hop 48K Spectrum
  3 LOAD "Graphics" CODE
 5 LET hi=0
9 LET sc=0: LET sh=1: LET li=
 10 LET 1#="1": LET r#="0"
 11 LET x=8: LET y=0
 40 LET start=0
50 LET move=0
100 GD SUB 9900: REM
                      intro
110 GD SUB 9800: REM instructs
120 GO SUB 9000: REM
                      screen
130 GD SUB 5000: REM
                      turtle mo
150 GD SUB 6000: REM
                      man movem
160 GO SUB 3000: REM replace t
```

3010 LET move=0

1; INK 4; "ABCD E

3399 REM lost all lives

3435 LET X=8: LET Y=0

3999 REM lose life

3436 LET start=0

3440 GD TD 110

5; INK 3;"

3050 RETURN

5; "

3020 PRINT AT 11, (v*7)-5: PAPER

1; INK 4; "KL (3*ig8) MB" 3040 PRINT AT 13, (v*7)-5; PAPER

3400 PRINT AT 8,0; INK 0; PAPER

3410 RESTORE 9986: FOR g=1 TO 11

3430 LET sc=0: LET sh=1: LET li=

: READ a,b: BEEP a/2,b: NEXT g

3420 IF sc>hi THEN LET hi=sc

Game over

FGHIJ" 3030 PRINT AT 12, (v*7)-5; PAPER

```
4000 PRINT AT 8.10: FLASH 1: IN
                                            K O; PAPER 7; "LOSE A LIFE"
4020 RESTORE 9986: FOR g=1 TO 11
170 GD TD 130
2999 REM replace turtle
                                            : READ a,b: BEEP a/2,b: NEXT g
3000 IF move <> 1 THEN RETURN
```

4030 LET li=li-1

4036 LET START=0

4040 GD TD 120 4999 REM turtle movement

5020 IF

1;"

5030 RETURN

5; INK 0;"

5040 NEXT f

5070 RETURN

D TD 5600

5065 BEEP .1,0

4035 LET x=8: LET y=0

5000 LET a=1-(sh/10)

5041 LET move=1 5045 FDR f=12 TO 13

4032 IF 11=0 THEN GO TO 3400

5010 LET V= INT (RND *4)+1

5499 REM reach other side

5500 IF y=30 AND start=0 THEN

5040 PRINT AT 11, (v*7)-5; PAPER

5050 PRINT AT f, (v*7)-5; PAPER

RND >a THEN GO TO 5040



6015 IF ATTR (x+3,y) <> 43 AND y <> 30 AND y <> 0 THEN GO TO 6 160 6020 RETURN 6100 IF y=30 THEN RETURN 6105 PRINT PAPER 8; AT x,y; ; AT x+1,y;" "; AT x+2,y; 6110 IF y=0 THEN LET y=y+5: GO TO 6130 6120 IF y=26 THEN LET y=y+4: GO TO 6130 6125 LET y= 6127 BEEP .5,12 INK 2; PAPER 5; AT x 6130 PRINT INK 2; PAPER 5; AT x ,y; INK 2; "R9"; AT x+1,y; INK 7; "NO"; AT x+2,y; INK 2; "P0" 6140 IF ATTR (x+3,y) <> 43 THEN GD TO 6155 6145 LET sc=sc+10 6146 PRINT AT 1,0; PAPER 7; INK 1;50 6150 RETURN 6155 IF y=30 OR y=0 THEN GO TO 5500 6160 FOR x=8 TO 16 6170 PRINT INK 2; PAPER B; AT x -1,y;" "; AT x,y; INK 2;"RS"; A ,y; INK 7; "NO"; AT x+2,y; I T x+1, y; NK 2; 6180 BEEP .1,-x-20 6190 NEXT x 6200 GD SUB 4000 6600 IF y=0 THEN RETURN 6610 PRINT PAPER 8; AT x,y;" ; AT x+1,y;" "; AT x+2,y;" 6620 IF y=5 THEN LET y=y-5: GO TO 6650 6630 IF y=30 THEN LET y=y-4: GO TO 6650 6640 LET y=y-7 6650 GO TO 6127 8998 STOP 8999 REM SCREEN 9000 BORDER 5: CLS 9010 PRINT INK 2; PAPER 7; AT 0 ,o; "SCORE SHEET LIVES IGH 9015 PRINT PAPER 7; AT 1,0;,, 9020 PRINT INK 1; PAPER 7; AT 1,0;sc; AT 1,11;sh; AT-1,20;li; A 9020 PRINT 1.27:hi 9030 FOR g=2 TO 10 9035 PRINT AT g,0; PAPER 5;,, 9040 NEXT g 9042 PRINT AT 3,11; INK 0; PAPE R 5: "TURTLE HOP" 9045 FOR g=11 TO 19 9050 PRINT AT 9,0; PAPER 1;,, 9052 PRINT INK 2; AT g,0;"(2*ig B)"; AT g,30;"(2*ig8)" 7055 NEXT g 9071 INK 2: PAPER 1 9075 PRINT AT 14,2; "U"; AT 14,2 9076 PRINT AT 15,2; "(ig8)U"; AT 15,28; "T(ig8)" 9077 PRINT AT 16,2;"(2*ig8)U"; AT 16,27; "T(2*ig8)"
9078 PRINT AT 17,2; "(3*ig8)U"; AT 17,26; "T(3*ig8)"
9079 PRINT AT 18,2; "(4*ig8)U"; AT 18,25; "T(4*ig8) 9080 PRINT AT 19,2; "(29*ig8)" 9090 PRINT INK 2; PAPER 5; AT x ,y; INK 2; "RS"; AT x+1,y; INK 7; "ND"; AT x+2,y; INK 2; "PD" ,y; INK 2; "BE"; AT x+1,y; INK 7; "ND"; AT x+2,y; INK 2; "PD" 9100 FOR g=2 TD 23 STEP 7 9110 PRINT AT 11,g; INK 3; PAPE R 5; "FGHLD"; AT 12,g; PAPER 1; INK 4; "KL (3*igB) MB"; INK 4; AT 13,g; "ABCD E" 9130 RETURN 9A9B STOP 9699 REM define keys 9700 PDKE 23658,8 9701 PAUSE 5: PAUSE 5: PAUSE 5: PAUSE 5 9705 BORDER 1: PAPER 1: INK 7: C

9710 PRINT AT 3,5; "Press the ke v to move: 9720 PRINT AT 7,8: "LEFT" 9725 LET 1 = INKEY : IF 1 = " T GO TO 9725 HEN 9730 PRINT AT 7,15;1\$ 9740 PRINT AT 11,7; "RIGHT" 9745 LET r\$= INKEY\$: IF r\$="" 0 R r#=1\$ THEN GO TO 9745 9750 PRINT AT 11,15;r\$ 9760 PRINT FLASH 1: AT 18.3; "Pr ess any key to continue. 9770 PAUSE 10: PAUSE 10: PAUSE 0 9799 REM instructs 9800 BORDER 5: PAPER 5: INK 0: C 9810 PRINT AT 1,11; "TURTLE HOP" 9820 PRINT AT 3.0:" Direct the one side of turtle hopper from the other b the river bank to turtles' ba jumping onto the cks while they are at the surf ace. 9830 PRINT " If one of them duck s and your hopper is still on the turtle then you are in for an early, and very cold, bath 9840 PRINT " You score ten point s for each successful jump tha and hundred points t you make 1f you can reach the other sid 9850 PRINT " You may define the keys you use for left and right by pressing "D"." 9860 PRINT " Otherwise use ~~ 1\$:"~~ to move left and ~~": r\$;"^~ for right." 9870 PRINT #1; FLASH 1;" Press ~ D~ or ~S~ to start game 9880 IF INKEY\$ ="s" OR INKEY\$ ="S" THEN RETURN 9885 IF INKEY\$ ="d" OR INKEY\$ ="D" THEN GO TO 9700 9890 GD TO 9880 9899 REM intro 9900 BORDER 6: PAPER 6: CLS 9905 PRINT 9908 FDR g=1 TO 5 9910 PRINT AT 0,11; INK 0; "TURT LE HOP" 9920 NEXT q 9925 FOR g=17 TO 19: PRINT PAPE R 7; AT g,0;,,: NEXT g 9930 PAPER 7: PRINT AT 17,1; IN K 1; "RS"; AT 18,1; INK 2; "NO"; A T 19,1; INK 4; "PQ" T 19,1; 9940 FOR g=24 TO 3 STEP -1 9945 PAPER 7: INK 3 9950 PRINT AT 17,g;" FGHIJ " 9952 PRINT AT 18,g; "KL (3*ig8) MB 9955 PRINT AT 19,q: "ABCD E 9960 BEEP .1,g 9970 NEXT g 9975 PRINT AT 17.3:" 9976 PRINT AT 18,3; 9977 PRINT AT 19,3;" "
9980 PRINT AT 17,1;"(ig2:ig1) AT 18,1; "(g7:ig4)"; AT 19,1; "(g 5:ig5)" 9985 RESTORE 9986: FOR g=1 TO 11 : READ a,b: BEEP a/2,b: NEXT g 9986 DATA 1,7,.66,7,.33,7,1,7,.6 6,10,.33,9,.66,9,.33,7,.66,7,.33 ,6,2,7 9990 PRINT AT 21,5; INVERSE 1;" PRESS ANY KEY TO START" 9991 FOR g=1 TO 100: BEEP .01,g/ 2: IF INKEY\$ <> "" THEN RETUR 9995 NEXT g 9996 PRINT AT 21,0,, 9997 GD TD 9930 9999 SAVE "Turtle Hop" LINE 1: S AVE "Graphics" CODE USR "a",21* B

LS

6010 IF INKEY\$ =1\$ THEN GO TO

5700 LET start=0

5720 BEEP 1,40

5730 GD TD 120

6100

6600

5725 LET sh=sh+1

5710 LET sc=sc+100

5999 REM man movement 6000 IF INKEY\$ =r\$ THEN GO TO

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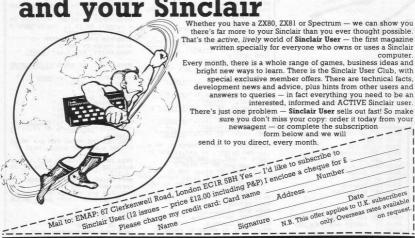
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THE MOUSE

7OU CONTROL a launch pad at the bottom of the screen and must manoeuvre it to catch Mervin the Mouse. When Mervin hits the launch pad he catapults into the cheese at the top of the screen. Mervin has five lives and you gain one point for each piece of cheese he eats.

Mervin the Mouse was written for the 16K Spectrum by Phillip and Collin McCabe of Stockport, Cheshire.

1 REM MERVIN THE MOUSE 4 BORDER O: PAPER O: INK 5: C

18 5 REM reading data 6 FOR n= USR "a" TO USR "e"+ 6: READ k: POKE n,k: NEXT n 7 GO SUB 9000: LET hi=0: LET

c=0: LET s=0: LET a=1: LET b=1 9 REM printing screen display

10 BORDER O: PAPER O: INK 5: C 15 IF s>hi THEN LET hi=s: CLS

16 LET s=0: LET q=5: LET c=0

20 PLDT 8,168: DRAW 239,0 30 PLOT 8,167: DRAW INK 5;0,-

167 35 PLOT 247,167: DRAW INK 5;0

45 FOR n=2 TO 8

55 PRINT AT n,2; INK 6; BRIGH 1; "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA ': NEXT n

59 REM main program 60 LET n=15: LET x=20: LET y=

INT (RND *10)+5: LET dx=x: LET 65 IF y>28 DR y<3 THEN GO SUB

150 70 IF x<2 THEN LET a=-a 75 IF SCREEN\$ (x,y) <> " " TH

GO SUB 125 80 IF x>20 AND (y=n+1 DR y=n+2

OR y=n+3) THEN LET a=-a: BEEP .008,10: LET y=y+1 85 PRINT AT dx,dy; " "; AT x,y "B": LET dx=x: LET dy=y

90 PRINT AT 21,n; INK 3; BRIG 1;" CDE " 95 LET n=n+(INKEY\$ ="0" AND n

<= 26)-(INKEY\$ ="1" AND n>0) 100 IF INKEY\$ ="9" THEN PAUSE

105 LET x=x-a: LET y=y+b

110 IF x>21 THEN GO TO 165 115 PRINT AT 0,3; "SC=";s; AT 0,13; "HI=";hi; AT 0,22; "MICE= ";q

120 GD TD 65

125 BEEP .008,20 130 PRINT AT dx,dy;" "; AT x,y ; INK 5;"B" 135 IF level=2 THEN LET a=-1

140 IF x<11 THEN LET s=s+1: LE

T c=c+1 141 IF c=loop THEN GD TD 500

145 RETURN 150 BEEP .008,30

155 LET b=1-2*(y>28 OR y<2)

160 RETURN 165 PRINT AT 0,22; "MICE= "; q

170 LET q=q-1 171 PAUSE 2 175 FOR u=0 TO 6: FOR d=6 TO 0

STEP -1: BEEP .009,u: BEEP .009, d: NEXT u: NEXT d 176 IF q <> 0 THEN GO TO 185

179 REM new game routine 180 IF q<1 THEN FOR z=1 TO 6: PRINT AT 10,6; INK 5; FLASH 1;" GAME OVER"; AT 12,4; "ENTER SKILL LEVEL 1-2": FOR d=40 TO 0 STEP -5: BEEP .009,d: NEXT d: NEXT z: LET a=1: LET b=1

oop=196: LET level=1: CLS : GO T 0 10 182 IF INKEY\$ ="2" THEN LET 1

INKEY\$ ="1" THEN LET 1

oop=196: LET level=2: CLS : GO T D 10

183 IF INKEY\$ <> "" THEN GO

0 181 184 GO TO 181 185 LET m= RND 190 PRINT AT 21,0;"

181 TF

195 LET a=1 200 LET b=-b*(m<0.5)+b*(m >= 0. 555

205 GO TO 60 209 REM data and initialisation

210 DATA BIN 00011000, BIN 001 11100, BIN 01111110, BIN 1111011 1, BIN 111111111, BIN 111011111, B IN 01111110, BIN 00111100

215 DATA BIN 11000011, BIN 110 11011, BIN 01111110, BIN 0101101 O, BIN 01111110, BIN 01100110, B IN 01111110, BIN 00111100

216 DATA BIN 01100000, BIN 011 00011, BIN 11100111, BIN 1111111 1, BIN 111111111, BIN 11100111, B IN 01100000, BIN 01100000

217 DATA BIN 01111110, BIN 111 11111, BIN 11100111, BIN 1010010 1, BIN 10111101, BIN 11100111, B IN 11111111, BIN 00100100

218 DATA BIN 00000110, BIN 110 00110, BIN 11100111, BIN 1111111 1, BIN 111111111, BIN 11100111, B IN 00000110, BIN 00000110

299 REM save routine 300 SAVE "-MERVIN-" LINE 1

400 REM printing new sheet 500 LET a=1: LET b=1: LET c=0: FOR j=1 TO 40: PRINT AT 11,10; FLASH 1; INK RND *6; "NEXT SHEET ": BEEP .008, j: NEXT j: CLS : GD TD 20

8999 REM printing instructions f

9000 PRINT BRIGHT 1: INK 6: "---- MERVIN ON THE MOON -

9010 PRINT ' BRIGHT 1; INK 6; "Yo u control a launch pad (CDE) the bottom of the screen and wh en you catch Mervin you get a po int. You also get a point when Me rvin eats some cheese."

9015 INK 4 9020 PRINT BRIGHT 1; "The idea of the game is to help MERVIN th e mouse to eat as many chunks of cheese from the moon le. He has a pair of as possib Rocket Bo osters on his back to help him get to the moon but they only hold enough fuel for one journ d at the bottom of the screen to refuel hi catch mervin to s rocket boosters for another i ourney."

9025 PRINT BRIGHT 1; "When you r each 196 you go on to another pl anet.

9030 POKE 23692,255

9040 PRINT #0: FLASH 1: BRIGHT 1 INK 6;" PRESS ANY KEY TO BE

9050 IF INKEY\$ ="" THEN GO TO 9050 9060 IF INKEY\$ (> "" THEN FLA SH 0: GD TD 9100

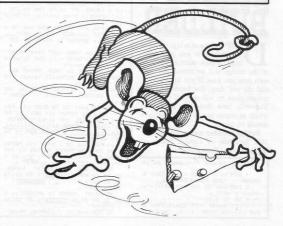
9070 GD TD 9050 9100 CLS : PRINT ''' BRIGHT 1; I NK 6; "You use keys 0=right 9=pause

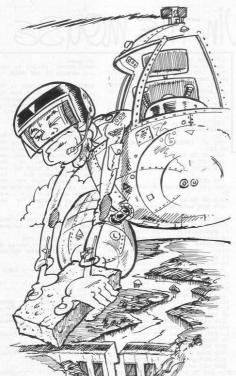
to control the launch nad"

9105 PRINT ''' BRIGHT 1; FLASH 1

; INK 4;" ENTER SKILL LEVEL

9110 IF INKEY\$ ="1" THEN LET 1 oop=196: LET level=1: RETURN 9115 IF INKEY\$ ="2" THEN LET 1 oop=196: LET level=2: RETURN 9120 GD TO 9110





ROP sections of bridge onto the foundations as you pass overhead. A man waits at the edge of the bridge and he moves one step each time you pass. If you fly overhead and do not drop the section in the correct place he will step off the edge. You only have three life belts with which to rescue him if he falls so care should be taken

Bridge Builder was written for the 16K Spectrum by Gordon Locke, of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.

2 IF INKEY# =" " THEN GO TO 4 DIM h(10): DIM h\$(10,10): B ORDER 1: POKE 23693,56: CLS 5 FOR z=1 TO 10: LET h\$(z)="n

obody": NEXT z 7 GD TD 4000

9 LET dm=0: POKE 23624,141: B EEP .3,-10: BEEP .1,-3: INPUT A

0,0; "skill level? (1-10) 10=ha ":k: BORDER 1 rd

10 IF NOT dm THEN PAPER 5: C LS : PRINT AT 10,0; INK 0; INK 0; "<SPACE>= drop section of brid ge"

11 FOR x=1 TO 10: FOR z=x TO x +50 STEP 10: BEEP .01,z: NEXT z: NEXT x: BORDER 0: PAPER 6: INK 0: CLS 12 IF dm THEN LET k=0: PRINT

12 IF dm THEN LE! K=0: FRINT #0; INK 5; "DEMO - "; INK 4; "pres s space to start" 14 IF NOT dm THEN PRINT #0; PAPER 1; INK 6; "skill level: ";k

;: LET k=11-k

40 PRINT AT 0,0; PAPER 3; INK 7:" BRIDGE SCORE 0 HIGH "

50 FOR z=21 TO 18 STEP -1: PRI NT AT z,0; PAPER 1;: NEXT z: PR INT AT 17,0; INK 1;"LL"; PAPER 1;"(iq8)"; PAPER 6;"LLLLLLLLLL LLLLLLLLLLLL"; PAPER 1;" "; PA

PER 6; "LL"

60 FOR z=6 TO 2 STEP -1: PRINT
AT 15+z,0; PAPER 4; TAB z; INV
ERSE 0; PAPER 8; INK 4; "S"; AT 1 5+z,31-z; "I"; PAPER 4: NEXT z 70 FOR z=0 TO 4: PRINT PAPER

70 FOR z=0 10 4: PRIN PAPER 8; AT 18-z,0;"EEEEEEE" (T 0 2);"D "; AT 18-z,31-z;"U";"EEEEEEEE" (T 0 2): NEXT 2 75 PRINT PAPER 7; BRIGHT 1; I

NK O; AT 13,0; "FFFFFFF"; AT 13,26 ;"FFFFFF"
76 FOR z=3 TO 7 STEP 2: PRINT

AT z,27; "MNO": NEXT z 80 LET n=5: LET s=0 81 LET 1v=3

82 FOR z=1 TO n-1: PRINT AT 1 1,z;" I"; AT 12,z;" H": NEXT z

83 IF n=25 THEN GO TO 1000 84 LET d=1: LET h=0

85 INK 0

100 FOR a=29 TO 0 STEP -1 110 PRINT AT 10, a; "AB " 119 FOR j=1 TO k

120 IF d=1 THEN IF INKEY\$ ="

121 NEXT j 122 IF dm THEN GO SUB 2: IF a= n THEN IF RND >.1 THEN GO SUB

130 NEXT a

135 PRINT AT 10,0;" "
137 IF h=n THEN PRINT AT 11,n
;" I"; AT 12,n;" H": LET n=n+1:
LET s=s+ INT ((11+k)/2)+(k=10): PRINT AT 0,16; PAPER 3; INK 7;s : GD TO 83 140 GD TD 300

190 STOP

200 LET d=0: IF a <> n THEN LE 1=16

210 IF a=n THEN LET 1=13 220 IF a<n DR a>24 THEN LET 1=

250 FOR z=12 TO 1 260 PRINT AT z,a+1; "F"; AT z-1 a+1 . * 270 NEXT z: PRINT AT 1,a+1; PA

PER 7; "F"
275 IF a <> n AND (a>n AND a<25

THEN PRINT AT z-1,a+1;" 276 LET h=a 280 GO TO 130

320 PRINT AT 11,n;" "; AT 12,n " "; AT 11,n+1;"<u>I</u>" ; AT 12,n+1; "H" 340 FOR z=1 TD 5

355 BEEP .1,50: PRINT AT 11,n+ 1;"I"; AT 12,n+1;"H" 357 BEEP .1,0: PRINT AT 11,n+1

: "K": AT 12,n+1; "J" 360 NEXT Z

377 PRINT AT 11,n+1;" "; AT 12 n+1; 378 PRINT AT 15,n+1;" "; AT 16

n+1: "K 380 PRINT AT 15,n+1; "HELP!": F OR z=1 TO 5: PRINT AT 16,n+1;"I
": BEEP .1,0: PRINT AT 16,n+1;"
K": BEEP .1,10: NEXT z: PRINT A
T 15,n+1;"

385 LET 1v=1v-1 386 IF 1v=-1 THEN GD TO 2000

387 GO SUB 900 390 PRINT INK 2; PAPER 6; FLAS

390 PRIN: INK 2; PAPER 0; FLMD H 1; AT 10,8]1y; LIFE-BELT"; "S" AND 1v <> 1; " LEFT" AND 1v TD 10: FOR Z=X TD X +50 STEP 10: BEEP .01,2: NEXT Z:

NEYT 397 PRINT AT 10,8,, AT 15,n+2;

"; AT 16,n+1;" "
398 FOR z=0 TO 4: PRINT PAPER 8; AT 18-z,31-z;"U"; "EEEEEEE" (T D z): NEXT z: PRINT PAPER 7; BR IGHT 1; INK 0; AT 13,26; "FFFFF"

399 GD TD 82

900 INK 2: LET d=3+(1v*2) 905 PRINT AT 15,n+1;" 910 FOR z=27 TO n+1 STEP -1

920 PRINT PAPER B; AT d,z; INK 2; "MNO" PRINT AT d,z;"

925 BEEP .01,z 930 NEXT z

935 FOR z=d TO 1 STEP -1: PRINT AT z,n+1;" P ": NEXT z 940 FOR z=d TO 16

950 PRINT AT z,n+1; "MND"; AT z -1 . n+1 : "

955 BEEP .01,z 960 NEXT 2 965 FOR z=15 TO 1 STEP -1:

967 PRINT AT z,n+1; "MQO"; AT z +1.n+1:"

968 BEEP .01.z 969 NEXT z: FOR z=n+1 TO 0 STEP

Continued from page 48

-1: PRINT AT 1,z; "MQO ": NEXT

970 FOR z=2 TO 12: PRINT AT z, 0;"MQD"; AT z-1,0;" P ": BEEP .0 1, z: NEXT z

980 PRINT AT 11,0; INK 0;" <u>I</u> "
'" <u>H</u> ": FOR z=9 TO 1 STEP -1: PR
INT AT z,0;"MND"'" ": NEXT z INT

985 PRINT AT 1,0;" 990 INK O: RETURN 1000 FOR z=25 TO 30: PRINT AT 1 1,z;" I"; AT 12,z;" H": BEEP .01

z: NEXT z 1001 INK 1: PRINT AT 11,31;" "; AT 12,31;"

1010 FOR z=0 TO 29: BEEP .001,33 : PRINT INK 1: AT 12,z;"50 poin ts for completing bridge"(z+1); CG": NEXT z

1020 PRINT AT 12,29; "ge " 1030 PRINT FLASH 1; AT 12,0; DV

ER 1; INK 8,; FOR z=1 TD 5: LET s=s+1: PRINT FLASH 1; PAPER 1; INK 7; AT 16,30;: BÉEP .01,-z: NEXT z: PRINT PAPER 3; INK 7; A

0,16;5 1040 PRINT AT 12,0,,: PRINT AT 13,6; TAB 26; 1100 LET n=5: GO TO 82

3000 LET n=n+1: FOR z=17 TO 20

T 15,10; "GLUG!!"; PAPER 8; AT z-3010 PRINT PAPER z-16; INK 7; A "; AT z,n;"<u>I</u>"; AT z+1,n;"<u>J</u> : BEEP .1,22-z

3015 PRINT PAPER 1: AT z.n: INK 7; "K": BEEP .1,21-z

3020 NEXT z 3030 BEEP .1,48: BEEP .1,36: BEE P .1,24: BEEP 1,12: BEEP .2,0:

3040 PRINT AT 20.n: PAPER 1: IN K 7; "I" 3050 PRINT AT 10,11; INK 1; "GAM E OVER"; AT 10,11; "DEMO" AND dm

3060 FOR z=1 TO 300: NEXT z

3070 CLS 3080 IF dm THEN GD TD 4000 3100 FOR z=1 TO 10 3110 IF s <= h(z) THEN NEXT z: GD TD 4000

3120 PRINT "you have got one of se enter."'" your name."

3135 LET c=21: LET z\$="?ABCDEFGH IJKLMNOPORSTUVWXYz ! . -+*#"

3137 LET h\$(10)="": LET z\$=z\$+z\$ PRINT AT 11,16; "^"; AT 10,16; PAPER 4; " "; PAPER 7; AT 15,10;

3140 FOR z=1 TO 10 3142 PRINT AT 15,10+z; PAPER 7; INK 5; FLASH 1;" "

3160 PRINT AT 10,0: PAPER 6:2\$(c TD c+26) 3170 PAUSE 0: LET c=c+(INKEY\$ = '8")-(INKEY\$ ="5"): IF c>34 THE

LET c=1 3172 IF c<1 THEN LET c=34 3173 IF INKEY\$ = CHR\$ 13 INKEY\$ = CHR\$ 13 THEN GD TD 3190

3175 IF INKEY# ="0" THEN \$(10,z)=z\$(c+16): PRINT PAPER 7 ; AT 15,11;h*(10): FOR x=1 TO 50 STEP 10: BEEP .01,x: NEXT x: NE XT z: GO TO 3190 3180 BD TD 3160

3190 LET h(10)=s: PRINT AT 15,1 1; FLASH 1; INK 2; PAPER 6; h\$ (10

3200 LET f=0 3210 FOR z=1 TO 9 3215 BEEP .005.z

3220 IF h(z)(h(z+1)) THEN LET t= h(z+1): LET h(z+1)=h(z): LET h(z+1)=h(z)) =t + LFT a\$=h\$(z+1) + LFT h\$(z+1) =h\$(z): LET h\$(z)=a\$: LET f=1

3230 NEXT z 3240 IF f=1 THEN GO TO 3200 A000 CLS : PRINT INK O'"R R R R R R R R R R R "; PAPE RR

INK TODAY'S HIGHEST ON BRIDGE FA

4010 FOR z=1 TO 10: PRINT AT z+ TAB 18; h\$(z): NEXT z 4.5:h(z): 4020 PRINT AT 20,5; FLASH 1; IN K 2: "PRESS (SPACE) TO START" 4030 FOR out TO 5: FOR zet TO 7 4040 FOR x=1 TO 10: PRINT AT x+ 4,5; PAPER z; INK 9; OVER 1; TAB 29:: IF INKEY* =" " THEN GO T

4070 LET dm=1: GD TD 10 9900 FOR z= USR "a" TO USR "u"+ 7: READ x: POKE z,x: NEXT z 9902 DATA 127,2,31,55,103,103,63 9904 DATA 240,1,131,255,255,240. 224,192 9906 DATA 0,0,15,28,63,63,63,12 9908 DATA 255,138,140,136,240,16

4050 NEXT x: NEXT z: NEXT o

9910 DATA 255,136,x,x,255,136,x, 9912 DATA 255.x.x.x.153.189.219, 9914 DATA 0,x,128,192,252,x,x,48

0,192,128

9916 DATA 153,24,24,28,22,18,226 9918 DATA 0,x,60,90,126,24,60,21 B

9920 DATA 24,x,x,x,60,102,195,12 9922 DATA 0,x,60,90,126,153,126,

24 9924 DATA 195,231,255,x,x,x,x,x 9926 DATA 15,63,124,224,x,124,63 15

9928 DATA 255,x,0,x,x,x,255,x 9930 DATA 240,252,62,7,7,62,252, 240

9932 DATA 52,44,36,36,52,44,36,3 9934 DATA 60.90.126.24.60.218.25

9936 DATA 121,103,97,97,121,102 9938 DATA 224,x,240,x,248,252,25 4.255 9940 DATA 7,7,15,15,31,63,127,25

9942 DATA 255,72,40,16,7,4,2,1 9998 SAVE "BRIDGE" LINE 9999: SA VE "udg" CODE USR "a",21*8 9999 LOAD "" CODE USR "a": RUN

SCREEN BLA

10 CLEAR USR "A"-201 20 CLS : PRINT "

This progra m demonstrates a series of short machine code routin es:

40 PRINT '" (i1) 'EXPLODE':A good explosion. " 50 FOR n=1 TO 4: RANDOMIZE USR

EXPLODE: PAUSE 50: NEXT n 60 PRINT " (i2) 'Scroll left :Scrolls screen left 8 wrap-around"

pixels with wrap-around"
70 FOR n=1 TO 3: RANDOMIZE USR left: NEXT n

80 PAUSE 1: PAUSE 100 90 PRINT '"(i3) &Scroll right' :Scrolls screen right wit around" h wrap-100 FOR n=1 TO 3: RANDOMIZE USR right: NEXT n

110 PAUSE 1: PAUSE 100 120 PRINT '" (14) 'S :Scrolls screen up.clear up,clearing b ottom line."

130 FOR n=1 TO 10: RANDOMIZE US R up: NEXT n

140 PAUSE 1: PAUSE 100 150 PRINT AT 8,0;" (<u>i5</u>) 'Scro 11 down':Scrolls screen down 1 line, clearing top lin

160 FOR n=1 TO 3: RANDOMIZE USR down: NEXT n

170 PAUSE 1: PAUSE 100 180 PRINT ''' (16) (16): 'Clear':

Clears left-hand screen. Used in n with 'Left to avoid

column of conjunctio and 'Right wrap-aroun 190 FOR n=1 TO 3: RANDOMIZE USR

left: NEXT n: PAUSE 100 200 RANDOMIZE USR clear 210 FOR n=1 TO 30: RANDOMIZE US R left+USR clear: NEXT n 8999 STOP 9000 LET UP=USR "A"-200

9010 LET DOWN=UP+4 9020 LET LEFT=DOWN+SS 9030 LET RIGHT=LEFT+12 9040 LET CLEAR=RIGHT+12 9050 LET EXPLODE=CLEAR+14

9060 FOR N=UP TO EXPLODE+25: REA D A: POKE N.A: NEXT N 9070 DATA 205,254,13,201 9080 DATA 33,255,86,6,24,14,224, 17,32,0,237,82,126,25,119,43,13, 32,247,14,32,17,32,7,237,82,126, 25,119,43,13,32,247,16,226,33,0 64,17,224,0,14,8,6,32,54,0,35,16,251,25,13,32,245,201 9090 DATA 33,1,64,17,0,64,1,254, 23,237,176,201 9100 DATA 33,253,87,17,254,87,1, 254,23,237,184,201 9110 DATA 33,0,64,17,32,0,6,192, 54,0,25,16,251,201 9120 DATA 33,255,75,17,205,255,6 2,255,211,254,68,4,16,254,62,0 11,254,68,4,16,254,25,56,237,201

9130 RETURN



CREEN BLAST demonstrates a Series of short machine code rou-tines. The first of these gives an explosion and sound effect, while "left", "right", "up" and "down" are scrolling routines. There is a "clear" routine which clears the left-hand column of the screen and is used in conjunction with "left" and "right" to avoid wrap round.

Written for the 16K Spectrum by Simon Wallis of Richmond, N. Yorks.

LAYING THE part of Hewbert the Egg Thief you must try to steal seven eggs on each level in as little time as possible. Each time an egg is collected the storm clouds will move down and you will be sent back to the middle of the screen. On the second level the helicopter will become an eagle and the storm clouds will become a convoy of helicopters. All of these objects must be avoided. Use cursor keys to move, and collect eggs by sliding down the ropes.

Written for the 16K Spectrum by Mark Mitchell of Barry, S. Glamorgan.



Hewbert JHE EGG

1 GO SUB 9000: INPUT "Level ? "; LINE t\$: PAPER 7: BORDER 7: INK 0: CLS : LET r\$=" R T S R R 5 TR " 2 LET i=2: D1M y\$(2,4): LET y \$(1)=" JK ": LET y\$(2)=" BC ": DIM x\$(2,2): LET x\$(1)="GH": LET)IM x = \2, _ x = (2) = "DE" 3 LET f=0: LET n=0 'ET s=1 4 LET k=0: LET s=100 5 LET x=6: LET y=16 GD TD 6000 LET b=0: LET d=0 7 LET n=0 B LFT t=1 9 LET k#="the clouds!" 11 PRINT AT 19,0; INK 3; PAPER 4="the 7;" FF FF FF FF FF 12 PRINT AT f,2;r\$ me 13 LET n\$=" OP OP OP OP OP OP OP MN bird" 14 PRINT AT 20,0: INK 2: PAPER 7;n\$ 20 PRINT AT 6,16; "A" 25 PRINT AT 19,0; TNK 3; PAPER LL LL LL LL LL LL 30 IF INKEY#="" THEN GD TO 30 40 FOR 1=3 TO 28 STEP 2

FT b=0 42 FOR p=0 TO t: NEXT p 43 PRINT AT 18,3; INK 3; PAPER 1"F F F F F F F F F F F A4 PRINT AT 19,3; INK 3; PAPER 7; "<u>I</u> <u>I</u> <u>I</u> <u>A</u> <u>I</u> <u>B</u> , d; INK 2; x \$ (1) 46 PRINT AT b+1,d; INK 1;x\$(2) 47 PRINT AT x,y;" 50 PRINT AT x,y; "A" 55 PRINT AT x,y; " " 60 PRINT AT 17,1;y\$(1) 97 FOR p=0 TO t: NEXT p

41 LET b=b+1: IF b>=21 THEN L

+(INKEY\$="8" AND y<29): PRINT A | x,y; "A" | 115 IF SCREEN\$ (x,y)<>"" THEN GO TD 6000 120 IF y=2 AND INKEY#="5" THEN LET k=3: GO TO 5000 130 LET r\$=r\$(2 TO)+r\$(1)

100 LET x=x-(INKEY\$="7" AND x>2 +(INKEY\$="6" AND x<19)

110 LET y=y-(INKEY#="5" AND y>2

132 PRINT AT f,2;r\$ 200 IF x>17 THEN GD SUB 7000 300 PRINT AT 0,0; "Time left="; I NT s;" ": LET s=s-.5: IF s<=0 TH EN LET k=5: GO TO 5000 310 IF s=30 THEN PRINT AT f,2;

": LET f=f+1 800 PRINT AT 17,1+1;y\$(2) BIO IF SCREENS (x,y) <> " THEN 895 NEXT 1 897 PRINT AT 17,29;"

898 PRINT AT 18,0; INK 2;x\$(1) 900 GD TD 40 5000 IF k=2 AND x=17 THEN LET k Irish helicopter 5005 IF k=5 THEN LET k\$="the ti 5010 IF k=3 THEN LET k\$="the

5015 IF k=4 THEN LET k\$="the 5017 IF k<>1 OR k<>2 OR k<>3 THE

LET K=4 5020 FOR a=0 TD 40: BEEP .005.a: NEXT a: CLS : PAUSE 0 5030 INK 7: PAPER 0: BORDER 0: C

5050 PRINT AT 0,0: "WHOOPS! You we re killed by ";k\$

";n;" eggs in the time of ";s

5070 PRINT "seconds." 5890 BORDER 7: PAPER 7: INK 0 5900 PAUSE O: RUN 6000 IF SCREEN\$ (x,y) (>"F" OR SC REEN\$ (x,y)<>"I" THEN LET k=2 6010 IF k=3 THEN LET k=3: GD TD 6020 6015 IF k=2 THEN LET k=2: 60 TO 6020

6017 LET k=1 6020 GD TD 5000 7000 IF y=3 DR y=7 DR y=11 DR y= 15 DR y=19 DR y=23 DR y=27 THEN LET k=1: GO TO 7010 7001 RETURN

7010 PRINT AT 20,y+1;" 7020 PRINT AT 21, y+1; "QU" 7020 PRINT AT 17,2;"
7025 PRINT AT 17,2;"
LET n=n+1

7027 PRINT AT f.2:"

7028 IF n=7 OR n=14 THEN GO TO 8000

7030 LET x=7: LET f=f+1: IF f=7 THEN LET k=4: GO TO 5000

7040 GD TD 40 8000 PAPER 0: BORDER 0: INK (INT (RND*4)+2): CLS : PAUSE 0 8010 BEEP 1,50: PRINT "Well you ve been lucky so far, but I wou chances n 1dn't recon on your

ext time... 8020 PAUSE 0: PAPER 7: BORDER 7: INK O: CLS : LET t=t-1 8022 LET y\$(1)=" GH": LET y\$(2)=

" DE " 8023 LET x\$(1)="(2*ig8)": LET x\$ 8024 LET rs=" LET i=4 8024 LET rs=" LET i=4 8025 BD TD 3 JK BC

9000 FOR d=USR "a" TO USR "u"+7: READ e: POKE d,e: NEXT d

9010 DATA 60,24,255,24,24,36,36, 9020 DATA 63,2,63,79,79,63,136,1 27,224,0,236,242,242,236,64,240

9030 DATA 7,29,103,137,8,8,28,42 ,224,184,230,145,16,16,56,84 9040 DATA 48,40,24,48,40,24,48,4 9050 DATA 7,125,135,137,8,8,28,4

2,224,190,225,145,16,16,56,84 9060 DATA 24,48,40,24,56,16,0,0 9070 DATA 255,2,63,79,79,63,136,

9080 DATA 248,0,236,242,242,236, 64.240 9090 DATA 16,32,16,32,16,32,16,3

9100 DATA 4,68,63,31,31,15,7,0 9110 DATA 32,34,252,248,248,240,

224.0 9120 DATA 0,0,0,0,1,2,2,4,0,0,0, 0,128,64,64,32 9140 DATA 0,64,63,31,31,15,7,0

9150 DATA 62,126,126,252,255,254 ,22,0 9160 DATA 48,118,255,255,15,31,3

9170 DATA 24,60,126,255,255,126, 40 24 9180 DATA 0,2,252,248,248,240,22 4.0 9999 RETURN

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OLLECT ALL the green bushes and the blue bonus plants in the Forest Maze of death. There are no ghosts chasing you but there are other hazards to face. Once you choose a particular path you move at high speed until a different movement key is pressed. If you hit any of the walls you will lose one of four lives and a cross will be erected on that spot. To alter the speed of the game change the BEEP statement in line 31.

Written for the 16K Spectrum by Tim Carter of Shrewsbury, Salop.

REM FOREST MAZE 2 CLEAR 32570: GO SUB 59 REM INITIALIS

4 LET D=0: LET SC=0: LET L=4: BORDER 6: PAPER 6: GO SUB 63 5 LET B=999: LET P\$="@": POKE 23658,8: LET C=0: GO SUB 47 6 LET X=10: LET X1=10: LET Y=

13: LET Y1=13: LET D=0
7 PRINT AT Y,X; INK 0;P*
8 IF INKEY*="" THEN GO TO 8 REM

10 IF C=1 THEN PRINT AT Y,X; BRIGHT 1; "&": LET C=0: GO TO 12 11 PRINT AT Y,X;" "

MAIN LOOP

12 LET K\$=INKEY\$

13 IF K\$="" THEN GO TO 19 14 IF K\$="Z" THEN LET P\$="€"

15 IF K#="X" THEN LET P#="G" 16 IF K\$="P" THEN LET P#="0" 17 IF K\$="L" THEN LET P\$="@"

18 IF K\$="0" THEN GD SUB 41 19 IF P\$="D" THEN LET X1=X-1 LET X1=X+1 LET Y1=Y-1

20 IF P\$="G" THEN 21 IF P\$="G" THEN 22 IF P\$="G" THEN LET Y1=Y+1 23 LET B=B-1: PRINT AT 6,28;B;

24 IF D=255 THEN PRINT AT 13, 22; FLASH 1; INK 3; PAPER 6; #80 NUSD"; AT 14,24; FLASH 0; B: LET S C=SC+B: FOR A=O TO 40: POKE MC+7

OF SCHEEF FOR A SO TO 40: FORE MCF. OF POKE MC+16,29: LET M=USR MCF. NEXT A: LET L=L+2: GO TO 5 25 IF ATTR (Y1,X1)=50 THEN GO TO 34

26 IF ATTR (Y1,X1)=113 THEN L ET SC=SC+50: POKE MC+7,100: FOR

A=0 TO 10: LET M=USR MC: PAUSE 5 NEXT A

27 IF ATTR (Y1, X1) =51 THEN LE T X1=2: LET Y1=11 28 IF ATTR (Y1.X1)=112 THEN L

ET C=1 29 IF ATTR (Y1.X1)=49 THEN LE

T X1=2: LET Y1=10: POKE MC+7,0: LET MEUSE MC

30 IF ATTR (Y1, X1)=52 THEN LE T SC=SC+5: LET D=D+1: POKE MC+16,28: POKE MC+7,230: LET M=USR MC : POKE MC+16,29: PRINT AT 2,28;S

31 PRINT AT Y1, X1; INK 0; P\$: B EEP .007,5: LET Y=Y1: LET X=X1 32 GD TO 10

REM LOSE A LI 33 FE

34 PRINT AT Y,X; FLASH 1;P\$: F DKE MC+16,28: POKE MC+7,200: FOR A=0 TO 10: LET M=USR MC: DUT 25 4.A: NEXT A: BORDER 1: PRINT AT Y,X; BRIGHT 1;" 1": POKE MC+16,29 LET L=L-1: FOR A=O TO 100: NEX

35 FOR A=1 TO L: PRINT AT 4,A+ 27; "G ": NEXT A: LET P\$="G" 36 IF L=0 THEN GO TO 39

37 LET X=10: LET Y=13: LET X1=

10: LET Y1=13: GO TO 7 GAME OVER 38 REM

39 PRINT AT 4,27;" ": PRINT A T 10,22; FLASH 1; "GAME"; AT 10,27 ; "OVER": POKE MC+16,29: FOR A=5 TO 255 STEP 5: POKE MC+7.A: LET M=USR MC: NEXT A: FOR A=0 TO 400

: NEXT A: GO TO 4 40 REM PAUSE MOD

41 PRINT AT Y1, X1; P\$: FOR A=0

TO 100: NEXT A 42 FOR A=0 TO 500

43 BORDER 2: BORDER 6: BORDER 4: BORDER 1 4 IF INKEY\$<>"" THEN PRINT A

Y1,X1;" ": RETURN 45 NEXT A: GO TO 42

REM DRAW MAZE 46

47 BORDER 1: PAPER 6: INK 0: C

LS : IF L>4 THEN LET L=4 48 FOR D=2 TO 19: PRINT AT 1,D INK 2; "B"; AT 20,D; "B"; AT D,1; "

B"; AT D, 20; "B"; INK 4; AT D, 2; " + + ****** NEXT D 49 INK 1: BRIGHT 1: PRINT AT 2 2; "X"; AT 2,19; "X"; AT 19,2; "X"; A 19,19: "X": BRIGHT O: INK 3

50 PRINT AT 10,1;"1"; AT 11,1; ": INK 1:AT 10,20:">":AT 11,20: : DVER 1; AT 10,20; "-"; AT 11,2 ": DVER O

51 INK 2: PRINT AT 1,1; "4"; AT ,20; "M"; AT 20,1; "W"; AT 20,20; "W ";AT 10,10; "AN";AT 11,10; " 52 PRINT AT 9,1; "9"; AT 12,1; "A "; AT 9,20; "9"; AT 12,20; "A"; AT 14,8; "4T 15,8; "8"; AT 16,8;

B":AT 17,8: "";AT 15,13; "B";AT 16,13;"B";AT 17,13;"W"

53 PRINT AT 16,10; " (); AT 4,8; "A"; AT 4,13; "A"; AT 5,8; "B"; AT 5, 13; "B"; AT 6,8; "B"; AT 6,13; "B"; AT 8; " SEE THE "; AT 5,10; "

54 PRINT AT 12,5; "A"; AT 13,5; 16,4; "W"; AT 12,15; " 13,16; "AT 14,16; "B"; AT 15,16; " 55 PRINT AT 16,17; "#"; AT 5,4;" 8"; AT 6,4; "%"; AT 7,5; "B"; AT 8,5 "B";AT 9,5;" (3)";AT 4,2; "3)";AT 4,19; "6";AT 14,19; "6";AT 14,19; "6"

;SC; AT 4,22; "LIVES"; AT 6,22; "B DNUS B: FOR A=1 TO L: PRINT AT 4,A+27; "@": NEXT A

57 PRINT AT 16,23; PAPER 4; "P: "; AT 17,23; "L: DOWN "; AT 18, 23; "Z:LEFT "; AT 19,23; "X:RIGHT"; AT 20,23; "0:PAUSE": RETURN REM 58 GRAPHICS & M. CODE

59 FOR A=USR "A" TO USR "P"+7: READ B: POKE A,B: NEXT A

60 DATA 60,66,151,136,136,135, 66,60,60,66,233,17,17,225,66,60, 36,102,165,153,161,129,66,60,60, 66, 129, 133, 153, 165, 102, 36, 3, 15, 2 8,55,106,125,202,173,192,112,184 ,108,150,110,203,85,214,201,118, 109,50,29,14,3,171,83,174,182,20 4,120,240,192,255,181,203,179,20 ,181,203,255,24,60,118,90,239,2 19,181,219,240,188,86,187,239,86 ,188,240,15,61,106,221,247,106,6 1,15,219,181,219,239,90,118,60,2 4,0,8,28,54,28,8,0,0,195,102,60, 44,52,60,102,195,24,24,126,24,25 ,90,189,126

61 LET MC=32570: FOR V=MC TO M C+20: READ E: POKE V,E: NEXT V: DATA 58,72,92,15,15,15,30,0,243, 211,254,238,16,67,16,254,29,32,2 46,251,201: RETURN

REM INSTRUCTI 62 DNS

63 LET AS="FOREST MAZE..... . SINCLAIR PROGRAMS.....S EPTEMBER 1984..... .KEYS TO USE:....Z= LEFT..... X= RIGHT.....P= UP.....L= DOWN

...0= PAUSE..... ** PRESS ANY KEY TO PLAY ****" 64 CLS : LET B\$="(11*IG8:iF:iO :iR:iE:iS:iT:ig8:iM:iA:iZ:iE:10* ig8)": GD SUB 67

65 LET B\$="(3*ig\$) ഉള M CARTER @@@ (3*ig8)": GD SUB 6

66 LET B\$="(13*ig8::ig8:i1:i 9:18:14:13*ig8) ": GO SUB 67: PLO T 0,168: DRAW 255,0: DRAW 0,-25: DRAW -255,0: DRAW 0,25: GO TO 6

67 LET D=D+1: FOR B=1 TO 31: F RINT AT D,0; INK 2; B\$ (32-B TD): BEEP D/100,B: NEXT B: RETURN

68 INK O: PRINT AT 5,0; " THIS IS NOT JUST THE NORMAL N GAME IN WHICH YOU HAVE TO DEF EAT THE GHOSTS."; ";" IN THIS N EW VERSION THERE ARE NO GHOSTS,E ASY YOU MAY THINK BUTYOU CAN'T

STOP MOVING AND IF YOUHIT ANY OF THE RED BRICK WALLS IN THE FOR EST MAZE YOU WILL DIE. "; ''" YOU R OBJECT IS TO COLLECT ALL THE G REEN BUSHES ["; INK 4;" +"; INK 0 ;"] AND THE BLUE BONUS PLANTS ["; INK 1; "X"; INK 0; "]. ALSO Y DU CAN USE A ONE-WAY HIDDEN TUNN EL AT THE EDGE OF THE MAZE.

69 FOR A=1 TO 255 STEP 10: BEE P .0025,35: BEEP .007,0: POKE MC +16,29: POKE MC+7,255-A: LET M=U SR MC: PRINT)0;AT 0,0; PAPER 7; INK 2; A\$(TO 32): LET A\$=A\$(2 TO)+A\$(1): IF INKEY\$<>"" THEN F OR Z=0 TO 52.5 STEP 2.5: LET M=U SR 3582: BEEP .01, Z: NEXT Z: RET URN

70 NEXT A: GD TD 69

GRAPHICS 9000 A= @ B= D C= ජ D= ශ E= & F= > G= ₩ H= ₩ K= I = [3] J = A M= 69 N= + Ω= X P= 1 9010 REM SAVE "FOREST MAZE" LIN





DRECULI'S LISTIE

OU ARE trapped in the castle of death and your only hope of survival is to collect a cross from the top of the castle. Beware of the closed doors, as Dracula may be hiding

behind them, and watch for the vampire bats and hidden trapdoors.

Dracula's Castle was written for the 16K ZX-81 by Robert Campbell of Wemyss, Fife.

100 LET X=19 110 LET Y=27 120 PRINT AT X, Y; "E" 130 IF INT (RND*5)=0 THEN GOSUB 200 IF INKEY8="1" THEN GOSUB 30 150 IF INKEY \$= "0" THEN GOSUB 35 =11 THEN GOTO 400 170 200 210 210 220 230 240 250 IF INKEY : "O" THEN GOSUB 35 80 PRINT AT 18,0;" 0 ";TAB D;"
170 IF D=12 AND Y)11 AND Y(15 0
D=17 AND Y)15 AND Y(20 OR D=22
ND Y)21 AND Y(25 THEN GOTO 700 FOR Fe1 TO 5
FRINT AT 16,0;"BBB";TAB D;"
TAB D;"BBB"
RETURN
IF Ye11 THEN RETURN
LET YaY11 X,Y;"B";AT X,Y+1;" RETURN
IF Y=27 THEN RETURN
LET Y=Y+1
PRINT AT X,Y;"\(\bar{\text{T}} \);"\(\bar{\text{RT}} RETURN
FOR N=19 TO 13 STEP -1
PRINT AT N,Y; "E"
FOR F=1 TO 5
NEXT F
PRINT AT N,Y; "
LET Y *Y-1 INT AT X,Y;"U" SUB 600 INKEY\$="1" THEN GOSUB 65 530 IF INKEYS="0" THEN GOSUB 70 IF Y=22 THEN GOTO 800 LET 5=5+10 GOTO 500 LET RB=INT (RND+10)+9 FOR N=10 TO 13 PORNT AT N,RB;"U";AT N,RB+2 530 IF INKEYS="1" THEN GOSUB 65 635 IF INKEYS="0" THEN GOSUB 70 640 PRINT AT N.RB;" "; AT N.RB+2 NEXT N IF Y=RB OR Y=RB+2 THEN GOTO RETURN IF Y=7 THEN RETURN PRINT AT X,Y;"8";AT X,Y+1;" RETURN
IF Y=22 THEN RETURN
LET Y=3+1
PRINT AT X,Y;"B";AT X,Y-1; PRINT AT X.Y. """ AT X.Y-1."
RETURN
FOR MAR TO S. STEP -1
FOR FAIT OF S. STEP
PRINT AT N.Y."
NEXT FOR MAR TO S. STEP
PRINT AT N.Y."
NEXT FOR MAR TO S. STEP
PRINT AT X.Y."
GOSUB 1180."
IT INKEY MAR TO SOUB 12
IT INKEY S. STEP
FOR TO IF INKEYS="0" THEN GOSUB 12 IF Y=10 THEN GOTO 1300 LET 5=5+10 GOTO 890 LET R=INT (RND*10)+10 PRINT AT 9.R;"" IF INKEY\$="1" THEN GOSUB 12 12 IF INKEYS="0" THEN GOSUB 12 TF RAY THEN GOTO 5000
FOR F=1 TO 10
NEXT F
REINT AT 9,R;"="
RETURN
RETURN
LET Y=10 THEN RETURN
LET Y=11 T,Y;"=";AT X,Y+1; RETURN
IF Y=25 THEN RETURN
LET Y=2+1
PRINT AT X,Y;"B";AT X,Y-1; 280 RETURN 300 FOR N=8 TO 4 STEP -1







"AT 9.5: "AT 9.22: "
"AT 9.5: "AT 7.9: "
"AT 9.5: "AT 9.5: "
"AT 9.5: "
"AT 9.5: "AT

ROUND-UP the sheep using keys 5 and 8 to move the dog. When you think you have the dog in the right place press "0" to send the sheep into the pen. If the sheep misses the pen a point will be deduced, otherwise different points are given for chasing the sheep into a particular part of the pen.

Sheep Round-up was written for the 1K ZX-81 by Jessica Irwin of Beeston, Leeds.





SHEEP ROUND-UP

430 PRIV RT X-1 V."0":
430 LET X-X-1
430 LET X-X-1
440 IF RS-1 THEN LET Y-X-1
450 IF RS-2 THEN LET Y-X-1
450 IF RS-2 THEN LET S-5-1
520 IF V. 19 THEN LET S-5-1
520 PRIVE TYOUR SCORE = "; S
550 PRIVE 100

HE BUILDER climbs an unfinished skyscraper in an attempt to reach the lift at the top. If he reaches the lift it will carry him to the next screen. The score depends on the time taken and the number of screens completed.

Skyskrape was written for the 48K Spectrum by A Sherwood of West Bromwich, West Midlands.

> 2 CLS : RESTORE 3 PRINT AT 0.0: INVERSE 1: SKYSKRAPE

4 LET u=-18: GD SUB 5000 32 PRINT AT 2,0; "THE BUILDER CLIMBS THE LINETHISHED S KYSCRAPER IN AN ATTEMPT TO B THE TOP, BUT EACH THE LIFT AT HIGH FALL WI A COLLISION OR A LL LOSE A LIFE."

36 PRINT "IF HE REACHES THE L IFT IT WILL CARRY HIM TO THE NE XT SCREEN. THERE ARE 4 DIFFERE

NT SCREENS."
37 PRINT "YOUR SCORE DEPENDS ON THE NUMBEROF SCREENS COMPLETE D AND THE TIME TAKEN FOR EACH SCREEN.

39 FOR i=0 TO 6: FOR j=0 TO 7: READ w: POKE USR CHR* (144+i) +j,w: NEXT j: NEXT i 62 PRINT AT 16,7;"LEFT

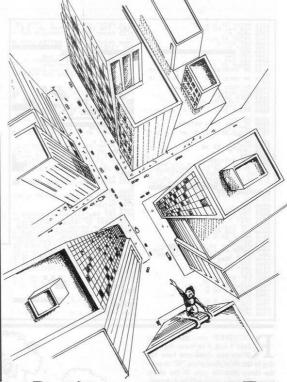
62 PRINT AT 16,7; "LEFT Z"; AT 17,7; "RIGHT X"; AT 18,7; "JUMP; AT 19,7; "WATT "; AT 19,7; "WAIT Hold down N"

70 PRINT AT 21,0; INVERSE 1;" PRESS A KEY

75 GD SUB 5000: LET h=0 BO PAUSE O

132 DATA 56,56,146,124,56,56,40 ,108,56,56,16,40,40,40,16,16,56, 56,16,56,124,186,40,68,56,184,80

137 DATA 63,184,254,2,0,223,223 223,0,253,253,253,0,56,58,20,24



8,58,254,128,0,56,56,16,254,56,2 54,0,0

160 LET 1=3: LET s=0

165 GO TO 3770 170 CLS : GD TD 8000

200 PRINT AT 0,0; "SCORE 00000"; AT 0,22; "HIGH 00000"

201 POKE 23673,0: POKE 23672,0

203 LET y=20: LET x=0 205 IF 1<1 THEN GO TO 3600 208 LET a=17: LET m=1: LET k=0

209 LET r=1: LET q=6 210 PRINT AT y,x;"A"; AT 3,0; FLASH 1; INK 2;"(198)" 213 PRINT AT 10,17;"

214 PRINT AT 16,6;"

220 PRINT INK 2; AT 0,16; "A"; ### 27 PRINT INK 2; AT 0,16; "A";

FLASH 1;1: LET d=-1

226 IF s>h THEN LET h=s

229 PRINT AT 0,11- LEN STR\$ s

;s; AT 0,32- LEN STR\$ h;h 240 GD SUB 5000

260 LET k=k+1: IF k=2 THEN LET k=0: PRINT AT 10,a;" ": LET

ama+m: PRINT AT 10,a; INK 1; I NVERSE 1; "####": IF a=17 OR a=23 THEN LET m=-m 270 IF INKEY\$ ="z" THEN LET d

274 IF INKEY\$ ="x" THEN LET d

GO TO 277 IF INKEY\$ ="n" THEN

290 IF INKEY\$ ="m" THEN 3000 320 LET x=x+d: IF x>31 THEN LE

x=31 321 IF x<0 THEN LET x=0 330 IF y=3 AND x<2 THEN GD TO 3700

340 IF POINT (x*8,(22-y)*8-1)= THEN PRINT AT y,x-d;" ": GO TO 3800: REM CRASH

342 PRINT AT y,x-d;" "
351 PRINT AT y,x;"B"
352 BEEP .002,45
360 IF POINT (x*8,(21-y)*8-1)=

O THEN GO TO 3500 420 LET q=q+r 425 PRINT AT 16, q-r;" 430 PRINT AT 16,q; INK 2; INVE RSE 1; "//"

440 IF g=6 DR g=13 THEN

450 IF d=1 THEN PRINT AT y,x; F": GO TO 456 455 PRINT AT y,x;"D"

455 PRINT AT y,x;"D"
500 BEEP .002,40: GD TD 250
3002 PRINT AT y,x;"G"
3005 BEEP .02,0
3010 FOR i=1 TD 2: PRINT AT y,x ; OVER 1; "G": LET y=y-1: LET x=x

+d 3020 IF x>31 THEN LET x=31 3022 IF x<0 THEN LET x=0 3030 PRINT AT y,x; OVER 1;"<u>G</u>"

3035 BEEP .02,1*5: NEXT i 3044 BEEP .02,15 3045 IF POINT (x*8,(21-y)*8-1): 1 THEN RETURN : REM LANDED OK

3050 FDR i=2 TD 1 STEP -1: PRINT AT y,x; OVER 1; "G": LET y=y+1: LET x=x+d

3060 IF x>31 THEN LET x=31 3062 IF x<0 THEN LET x=0 3070 PRINT AT y,x; DVER 1; "B"

3071 BEEP .02,i*5 3073 IF POINT (x*8,(21-y)*8-1)=

1 THEN RETURN : REM LANDED OK

3077 IF x>0 AND x<31 THEN IF P DINT ((x+d)*8,(21-y)*8-1)=1 THEN PRINT AT y,x;" ": GD TD 3400

3080 NEXT i: BEEP .02,0 3099 RETURN 3420 LET 1=1-1

3430 FDR i=1 TO 40: BEEP .005,10

3435 PRINT AT y,x; OVER 1; "A"

3440 NEXT i: GD TD 200 3502 LET c=0

3505 PRINT AT y,x;" ": LET y=y+

3515 LET c=c+1: IF c>9 THEN GO TO 3400 3520 IF y>20 THEN BEEP .2,-10:

GD TO 202 3535 IF POINT (x*8,(21-y)*8-1)= 1 THEN PRINT AT y,x;"A": GO TO

3539 PRINT AT y-1,×;"A": BEEP . 15,20-c: FRINT AT y-1,×;" " 3540 PRINT AT y,×;"C" 3550 BEEP .15,20-c: GD TD 3504

3550 BEEP .15,20-c: GO TO 3504 3600 PRINT AT 6,8; FLASH 1; " AL

L LIVES LOST "
3610 BEEP 5,-50: RESTORE 6000: G
D TO 160

3700 LET t= INT ((256* PEEK 2367 3+ PEEK 23672)/50) 3703 LET s=s+50: PRINT AT 3,1; INK 2; FLASH 1;" TIME ";t;"s "

: GD SUB 5000: GD SUB 5000 3705 IF t<100 THEN LET s=s+100t3710 FDR y=6 TD 40 STEP 2

3710 PUR Y=8 10 40 SIEP 2 3712 PRINT AT Y/2-1,0;" " 3715 PRINT AT Y/2,0; BRIGHT 1; INK 2;"(ig8)"

3720 BEEP .01,40-y: PAUSE 5 3730 BEEP .01,39-y: PAUSE 5 3760 NEXT y ER 1: BORDER 1: CLS : BEEP .005, i: PAPER 7: BORDER 7: CLS : BEEP .005,i: NEXT i: GO TO 170 3820 LET 1=1-1

3820 LET 1=1-1 3830 FOR i=1 TO 40: BEEP .005,10

3835 PRINT AT y,x-d; OVER 1; "A"

3840 NEXT i: GD TD 200 5000 IF u>40 THEN LET u=-10 5010 FOR i=1 TD 3: BEEP .03,u: B

SOID FOR 1=1 TO 3: BEEP .03,U: B EEP .03,u+5: BEEP .03,u+10: BEEP .03,u+15: NEXT i: LET u=u+8: RE TURN

6030 DATA 4,0,7,4,28,4,5,16,5,6,7,5,6,18,7,6,28,4,8,0,6,8,31,1,10,9,7,10,28,4,11,4,9,12,0,3,14,0,2,14,17,4,14,30,2,16,0

6040 DATA 5,16,16,6,16,25,7,18,3 0,2,20,5,1,20,15,1,20,26,6,21,0, 8,21,11,8,21,21,3,21,26,6,0,0,0 6060 DATA 4,0,4,4,15,5,4,22,4,5,

0,7,5,9,4,5,28,4,7,31,1,9,8,3,9, 12,4,9,28,4,10,3,3,10,29,3,11,0, 2,13,0,1,13,7,1,14,7,5,15,0,5,15

6061 DATA 16,3,15,22,6,17,29,3,1 9,30,2,20,4,1,20,8,1,20,14,5,20, 26,1,21,0,12,21,15,3,21,23,9,0,0

7,7,13,9,4,13,29,3,14,0,1,14,9,4

6081 DATA 15,23,3,15,30,2,16,0,5,16,16,6,7,29,3,19,8,2,19,30,2,20,5,6,20,14,4,20,23,1,21,0,12,21,18,10,21,29,3,0,0

18,6,8,6,4,8,11,6,8,28,2,9,30,2,13,27,3,11,31,1,12,0,4,12,6,2,12,9,5,13,18,3,13,9,6091 DATA 2,13,24,3,14,0,1,16,1,

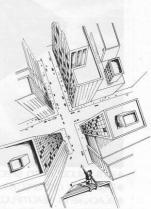
6091 DATA 2,13,24,3,14,0,1,16,1, 4,16,16,5,17,22,4,17,29,3,19,6,6, 1,9,30,2,20,16,3,21,0,6,21,16,3, 21,23,6,0,-1,0 8000 READ j: READ m: READ i 8004 IF m=-1 THEN RESTORE 6000

8005 IF i=0 THEN PAPER 7: INK 0 : 80 TO 173 8006 IF m=0 OR m+i=32 THEN PAPE R 7: INK 0: 80 TO 8008 8007 PAPER INT (RND *2)+5: INK

8010 FDR f=0 TD i-1 8020 PRINT AT j,m+f;"E": NEXT f

8040 GD TD 8000

INT (RND *4)



3770 FOR 1=40 TO 10 STEP -5: PAP 21,23,6,0,-1,0

1 LET 5=0
2 LET RINT RE
3 PRINT R
5 PRINT R
6 PRINT R
7 LET R
8 LET X
6 PRINT R
7 LET R
8 LET X
6 PRINT R
7 LET R
8 LET X
10 LET X
11 LET S
12 LET S
12 LET R
13 LET X
14 LET X
15 LET R
16 LET X
16 LET X
17 LET R
18 LET X
10 LET X
11 LET X
12 LET R
13 LET X
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16 LET X
16 LET X
17 LET R
17 LET R
18 LET X
19 LET X
10 LET X
11 LET X
12 LET R
13 LET X
14 LET X
15 LET R
16 LET X
16 LET X
17 LET R
17 LET R
18 LET X
18

OU PLAY the part of a birdman with strapped-on wings. Fly round the course, being careful not to fly off the edge. To achieve this you must fly into the blocks that you will encounter, as so doing will change your direction of flight. Use keys 6 and 7 to move up and down.

Birdman was written for the 1K ZX-81 by Luuk Hilhorst of Holland.

1 LET \$=0."
2 LET \$=0."
3 PRINT RT 12.0;"
4 FOR F=1 TO 10.0;"
5 PRINT RT RND*11,RND*14;"
6 NEXT F=1
7 LET Y=5
9 LET Y*5
10 LET Y*5
110 LET Y=Y*([NKEY\$="5" RND Y*(1)]
11 -(INKEY\$="7" YND Y*,0)
12 PRINT R*
14 LET P=PEEK (256*PEEK 16399+PEEK 16398)
18 IF P=128 THEN GOSUB 50
20 LET F=X COR X>15 THEN GOTO 70
24 IT X < 0 CR X>15 THEN GOTO 70
24 IT X < 0 CR X>15 THEN GOTO 70
25 LET X = X X+4 Y,F;"
36 LET X = X X+4 Y,F;"
37 LET R\$=("\("\) RND R=-1\) + ("\)"
88 LET X = R* ("\("\) RND R=-1\) + ("\)"
89 LET R\$=R*-1
53 LET R\$=R*-1
55 RETURN
70 PRINT RT 0,0; "SCORE:"; S



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